

Philippine Strike Call Succeeds

For First Time, Aquino Faced by Wide Opposition

By Seth Mydans New York Times Service MANILA — Thousands of transport drivers, telephone operators, teachers, government employees and factory workers struck Wednesday in a nationwide protest against fuel-price increases...



Policemen dispersing striking demonstrators in Manila on Wednesday.

South African Strikers Are Rejecting Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches JOHANNESBURG — A union official said Wednesday that black strikers were voting to reject slightly improved benefits offered by South Africa's major mining companies...

Marcel Golding, deputy leader of the union, said, "The decision will be taken on a national level once all the information is in..."

Miners now receive only a portion of their regular pay when they are on vacation. They are seeking 30 days of vacation a year instead of the current 14 to 21 days...

The mining companies' proposal also raises death benefits from two times a miners' annual salary to four times that amount...

Kohl Pledges to Scrap Pershing-1A Missiles

Reagan Hails Bonn Offer On Weapons

By Lou Cannon Washington Post Service LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan welcomed the announcement by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany that he would destroy 72 Pershing-1A missiles...



Chancellor Helmut Kohl making the announcement.

Move Linked To a Geneva Agreement

By Robert B. McCartney Washington Post Service BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl pledged Wednesday that West Germany would dismantle its 72 intermediate-range Pershing-1A missiles and replace them with more modern weapons...

More than 100 arrests and a number of injuries, including gunshot wounds, were reported. Many people in Manila and other cities were unable to get to work or classes because of a walkout by drivers of "jeepsneys," which are the primary mode of urban transport...

Who Conducts U.S. Foreign Policy?

Shultz-Carlucci Tension Remains Despite Reagan Steps

By Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's overhaul of the national security apparatus after the Iran-contra affair has not resolved strong differences between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and White House officials over the conduct of foreign policy...

State Department officials also complain that the National Security Council staff, by meeting with ambassadors in Washington, spreads confusion abroad about who is responsible for foreign policy...

NSC staff and process should work. In his congressional testimony, Mr. Shultz publicly criticized the recommendations of the commission, headed by former Senator John G. Tower of Texas...



George P. Shultz

Contras May Ask U.S. To Suspend Military Aid

By James LeMoyné New York Times Service MIAMI — Nicaraguan rebel leaders say they may suggest that President Ronald Reagan suspend their military aid on the condition that the Nicaraguan government move to open the political process in accord with a Central American peace agreement...

Rebel leaders have said they believe that the regional accord, signed Aug. 7 by five Central American leaders, forces them and the administration finally to open a policy toward Nicaragua in which political and diplomatic initiatives get at least as much weight as military measures...

The rebels said that American-supplied anti-aircraft missiles have had a major effect, having brought down at least three Sandinist helicopters and having forced Sandinist pilots to operate with far more caution...

Kiosk 67 Are Arrested In Hess Protest

WUNSDIEDEL, West Germany (UPI) — The police arrested 67 neo-Nazi demonstrators on Wednesday as they attempted to enter the cemetery where relatives of Rudolf Hess planned to bury the remains of Adolf Hitler's former deputy...

In the Archetypal Slum, Promises but No Solutions

By Margot Hornblower Washington Post Service NEW YORK — New Yorkers remember how the South Bronx became the most famous slum in America...

NEW YORK — New Yorkers remember how the South Bronx became the most famous slum in America. On Oct. 5, 1977, President Jimmy Carter stood on the scorched earth of Charlotte Street, dismayed at the desolation...

Ten years later, the South Bronx remains ground zero of American urban policy, a paradigm of a ghetto. It is a case study of what has happened in inner cities across the country, only here on a grander scale...

Everywhere there are haunting windows: windows blackened by fire, blocked with cement, nailed shut with plywood, scarred with jagged glass...

New York, New York South Bronx, Symbol of City's Decline

Second of three articles

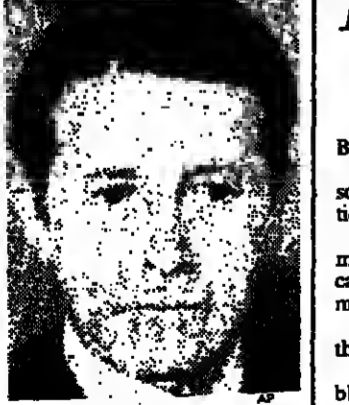
"In New York, you have dizzying amounts of wealth living cheek by jowl with sickening levels of poverty," said Felix G. Rohatyn, chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corp., which led the city out of its fiscal crisis in the late 1970s...

The South Bronx landscape remains an eerie chessboard where single buildings stand forlorn amid empty lots and charred hulks of abandoned five-story walk-ups...

Titanic Stirs Up Waves Salvagers to Unveil Artifacts on TV

By Ken Ringle Washington Post Service NEW YORK — Amid renewed talk of "grave robbing" and "exploitation," leaders of an expedition to the wreck of the Titanic have confirmed plans to have the actor Telly Savalas unveil their recovered artifacts in a globally broadcast television "docutainment" from Monte Carlo...

They also revealed Tuesday that their French-based international venture is financed largely by North American money, much of it emanating from a retired BMW dealer in Greenwich, Connecticut...



Caspar W. Weinberger, who said Tuesday that Western military power in the Gulf will continue to increase.

GENERAL NEWS In Hue, Vietnam's former imperial capital, memories of the Tet offensive of 1968. Page 2. BUSINESS/FINANCE Morton Thiokol, maker of the U.S. space shuttle's booster rockets, will test a redesigned model Thursday. Page 9. Sony Corp., the Japanese electronics maker, reported a sharp fall in profits. Page 11.

In Vietnam's Imperial Capital, Memories of 'the War' of '68

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

HUE, Vietnam — On the narrow, green coastal plain that winds north from Da Nang to the 17th parallel, once the dividing line between two Vietnams, war stories are told not by soldiers alone.

Some of the fiercest fighting of the "American war" took place in Hue, and every adult is to one degree or another, a veteran: the 50-year-old Buddhist monk in his vegetarian kitchen; the poet, an aristocratic woman of 78, tending her orchards; the young man, barely 30, who sailed away in a rickety boat 10 years ago and has come back to embrace the parents who suffered because of his choice, and the former soldier from Hanoi, still heartbroken by the loss of his first love, who married another while he was at war.

In early 1968, at the time of Tet, the lunar new year, Hue and Da Nang were for a time at the center of a fierce offensive, a campaign that is now regarded as an attempt by Hanoi to capture the northern cities in what was then South Vietnam.

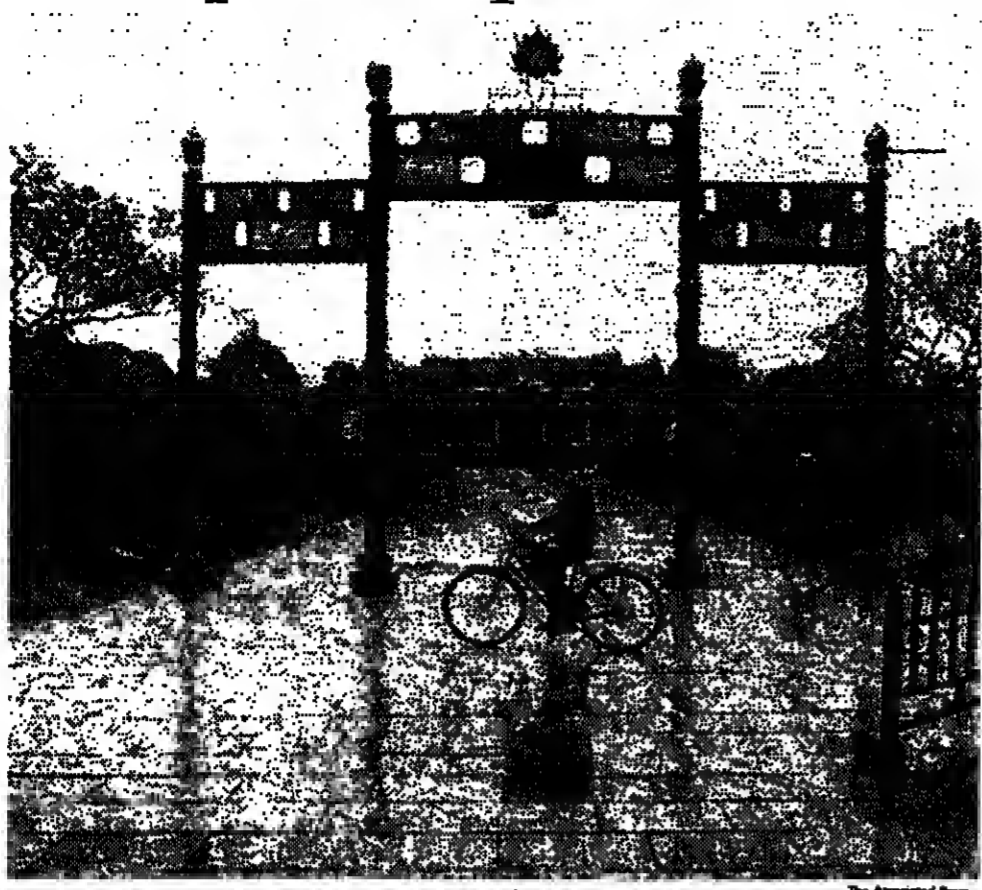
The former North Vietnamese soldier, now living in Hue, and others say troops had been sent into the area in 1967 to prepare for the campaign. Hue seemed ready to fall.

American and South Vietnamese troops dislodged the Communist forces in more than a month of heavy fighting, and Hue and Da Nang remained in Saigon's hands until the war ended in 1975.

Residents of Hue are unexpectedly neutral when speaking with an American about the events of 1968. Outside and occasionally inside government offices, the battles are called simply "the war," not the standard "American war of aggression."

A government official in a coastal town south of Hue said people understood that many Americans had come in Vietnam to fight for something they believed in. Sometimes, the Vietnamese seemed to be blaming Americans less for what happened in Vietnam than Americans blame themselves.

A provincial official in Hue, recounting the city's architectural



Cyclists in Hue on the grounds of the former imperial palace, now fully restored.

history, told a visitor that "nothing was added in the 30 years of the puppet regime." But townspeople pointed to the American-built roads, the bridges linking two halves of the city across the Perfume River, the Hue Central Hospital, and the Huong Giang Hotel, once American officers' quarters and now the focus of the city's plan to build a tourist industry.

The Tet campaign continues to exact a deadly toll, said Nguyen Dinh Ngo, the lieutenant governor of Binh Tri Thien Province, of which Hue is the capital.

"Even this very minute, while we are sitting here talking, somewhere in the province someone is getting killed by the war," he said.

Mr. Ngo said 4,000 to 5,000 people have died in peacetime while

defusing or stumbling on unexploded ordnance. Thousands of bombs and mines have yet to be discovered, he added.

He said that 230,000 people have been affected by toxic chemicals. The young man returning from a new life in the West — under Hanoi's recently relaxed attitude toward refugees who want to visit home and family — said the war had an effect on more than bodies and buildings. It had altered the psychology of the people he remembered, he said.

In the view of this emigrant, who did not want to be identified, the problems arose from divided family sympathies in wartime and from the steep postwar economic slide in the south as Hanoi tried to "break the machine" and impose Communist orthodoxy. Those policies have now been abandoned.

This young man said that on this trip, for the first time in his life, he quarreled with his mother. He had chided her for behaving uncharitably to members of the family, he said.

"She said to me — and she was angry — 'You have no idea what life has been like here, and you can't tell me what to do,'" he recalled.

In the garden of a spacious river-side family compound, Nguyen Dinh Chi took a different view. Tong Chi, the pen-name by which she is known, said that little has changed in Hue except that the Vietnamese people are finally free.

She was the wife of a mandarin in Hue in the court of the last king

of Vietnam. She was among those who made the decision after 1968 to join the rebellion against Saigon and the Americans. After the end of the war, she came back in her family home and began to turn its orchards into a sustaining business.

This year, she spent six months in France, visiting relatives. She hopes to visit Boston, where a sister lives, but that will have to wait until diplomatic relations are established between Hanoi and Washington, she said.

At the 17th-century Bao Quoc pagoda and monastery, the abbot, the Venerable Duc Thanh, recalled the American era kaleidoscopically.

"Two-thirds of his monastery was destroyed by American bombing, he said. He avoided the question of why this happened.

At another pagoda, someone said matter-of-factly: "The VC were there, and who could tell the VC to leave?"

Hundreds, possibly thousands, of people were reported killed by Communist forces during the Tet offensive because they refused to cooperate, or had been singled out earlier as potential obstructions. Vietnamese officials deny the charge, or refuse to discuss it, as do ordinary Vietnamese, who say only: "The people know what happened."

Many of Hue's Buddhist temples became part of the war, by choice or circumstance. It was from the Thien Mu Pagoda that the monk Thich Quan Duc went south to set fire to himself on a Saigon street — a widely publicized act that brought world attention to Vietnam in 1963.

The car in which the monk was driven is now up on blocks at the pagoda, on permanent display, complete with a picture of the immolation.

On the other hand, the Venerable Duc Thanh, whose monastery is famous for its vegetarian kitchen, orchards and bonsai trees, recalled how young American soldiers came to his temple to learn Zen Buddhism.

"They were good people," he said. "I have heard there are many Zen temples in America now, and I would like to visit them one day."



A novice monk at one of the Buddhist pagodas in Hue.

WORLD BRIEFS

Chad Is Planning Offensive, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Defense Department officials have asserted that President Hissine Habre of Chad is preparing to launch an offensive to push the remaining Libyan troops from his country despite French advice against such a move.

The attack is expected in the coming weeks and will be directed against the Aouzou air base, which straddles the Chad-Libya border and where the Libyans maintain an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 troops, the officials said.

Since January, Mr. Habre has taken the offensive against the Libyan presence in the northern half of Chad, routing most of the Libyans in several major battles in March.

Police Break Up Protest in Panama

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Riot police have broken up an anti-government protest by University of Panama students for a second day, slightly wounding six persons with bird shot.

Before the police action, the students burned garbage and government cars on Monday and Tuesday to block entrances to the main campus, which has been a center of protests against the military-backed government and against General Manuel Antonio Noriega, head of the National Defense Force.

At least 500 lawyers and law students marched to the Supreme Court building on Tuesday to protest what they called judicial disregard for human rights since the protests began in early June.

Soviet Ideologist Assails Reformists

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Yegor K. Ligachev, the Soviet party ideologist, accused reformist intellectuals Wednesday of seeking to discredit the Communist Party by exaggerating the repressions of Stalin.

Mr. Ligachev, considered to be No. 2 in the Kremlin, also said it was futile to hope that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's campaign for openness and reform would bring a market economy to the Soviet Union, the official news agency Tass reported.

"People in the West, and even some in our country, are seeking to discredit the entire path of building socialism in the Soviet Union," he said. "They try to present it as an unbroken chain of mistakes and, using the facts of unjustified repressions, overshadow the accomplishment of the people, who have created a mighty socialist power."



He was addressing teachers in the industrial town of Elektrostal, about 40 miles (60 kilometers) east of Moscow.

U.S. Farm Crisis Seems to Be Easing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The land taken over by banks and other lenders from farmers unable to repay loans is estimated at more than 7.98 million acres (about 3 million hectares), valued at \$3.81 billion, an Agriculture Department analysis showed.

Lender holdings are still increasing, but at a slower rate, the report said. "They have not peaked, but the credit crunch of the 1980s appears to be easing."

Although farmland prices have strengthened after declining by a third nationally in the last five years, the report said no land boom is in sight. A large supply of farmland is on the market, preventing a rapid recovery, it said. The report, prepared by the Economic Research Service, was made public Wednesday.

For the Record

Nigeria's military government lifted a ban Wednesday that was imposed in April on the country's leading newsmagazine, Newsweek, after it published excerpts from a report by a panel recommending the institution of democracy. (AFP)

Thirty-one Mozambican refugees have died on an electric fence erected along South Africa's border with its eastern neighbor, Defense Minister Magnus Malan told the South African Parliament on Wednesday. He also said four persons have died on a similar fence along the northern border with Zimbabwe. (UPI)

Mozambique's Renamo rebels have killed 45 civilians in a raid in central Sofala Province, according to an army official in Maputo. It was the latest in a series of massacres blamed on Renamo, the Portuguese acronym for the Mozambican National Resistance, which Maputo claims is backed by South Africa. (AFP)

The Israeli Health Ministry has issued emergency regulations requiring all prostitutes to be tested for exposure to AIDS every six months, the ministry said Wednesday. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Scandinavian airline SAS strongly protested Wednesday against a Danish decision to allow Starling Airways, one of the world's biggest charter lines, to fly regular charters to Canada. It now flies there on a case-by-case basis. (AFP)

A Piedmont Airlines flight to Washington, D.C., with 87 people aboard, made an emergency landing Tuesday at Bridgeport, West Virginia, because of a fire caused by an 11-year-old boy smoking in a toilet. There were no injuries, but the flight was delayed for three hours. (UPI)

Correction

An item in the People column in Tuesday's edition should have said that the host of a dinner given in honor of Mikhail Rostropovich, the violinist, after a concert in Athens was Orestes Varvitsos, the executive vice president of Prudential Bache Securities, Greenwich, SA.

MANILA: Strike Movement Widens

(Continued from Page 1) urban centers in the southern Luzon region of Bicol.

Newspaper commentators have written that the price increase has threatened to erode the president's popularity, and analysts said she had shown insensitivity in failing publicly to announce and explain her action.

The chairman of the board, Romano Mathay, immediately announced the reductions, to take effect Wednesday, but prices for gasoline, kerosene and other petroleum products remain somewhat higher than they were before Aug. 14.

A spokesman for the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company said that 65 percent of its 12,000 employees failed to report to work, either because they supported the protest or because they were stranded by transport strikes.

At Manila International Airport, traffic was reported to be normal after supervisors ordered employees to spend the night there.

Witnesses, including foreign journalists, said a man and two women were wounded when the police fired on protesters in Bicol, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of Manila. The Associated Press reported, A fourth person, a woman, was struck in the head with a club, they said.

The provincial commander, Colonel Cesar Garcia, denied that two women and a soldier were seriously injured when bombs held by protesters exploded.

The Far East Network, which broadcasts to the 40,000-member American military community, urged U.S. troops and their dependents to avoid travel to Manila. (UPI, Reuters)

Yang Dong Send, a union leader at the Daewoo shipyard in South Korea, where a wage agreement was reached Wednesday.

They also agreed to negotiate the details of Mr. Lee's funeral, the Korea Broadcasting System said.

Mr. Lee's death, which came in the midst of widespread labor conflict in South Korea, had threatened to inflame an already tense situation because doctors feared that metal fragments had pierced his lung and liver. They said an exploding tear gas grenade had been the likely cause of death.

Prime Minister Kim Chung Yul warned political dissidents Wednesday that interference in funeral arrangements for Mr. Lee would not be tolerated.

"I am deeply saddened that a worker died in the course of police efforts to put down a labor protest," Mr. Kim said. "Outside interference in the funeral arrangements cannot be tolerated because it makes settlement difficult and causes uneasiness and inconveniences for Koje residents."

About 150 dissidents, including members of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, which organized violent anti-government protests across the coun-

SHULTZ: Despite Reagan's Steps on Security, Tensions With Carlucci Persist

(Continued from Page 1)

over American policy toward Central America and arms control, the debate is said to center primarily on the question of jurisdiction, power, and how policy is to be made and implemented, rather than on policy differences.

Phyllis E. Oakley, a State Department spokeswoman, said: "Secretary Shultz does not offer comments pertaining to his relationship with other U.S. government officials. That's his policy." She noted that Mr. Shultz's general views were known.

Asked about Mr. Carlucci's position, a White House spokesman, Dan Howard, said, "The president

has complete confidence in the positive working relationship which exists between the NSC and the Department of State, as well as the relationship with other government agencies."

One White House official, who asked not to be identified, insisted that "whatever differences there have been in their relationship have now been overcome."

Many State Department and White House officials appear to agree on one point. They say that with a year and a half remaining in Mr. Reagan's second term, it is probably too late for the administration to change its way of doing business.

The Background: Limits of Power

The Reagan administration came to power with the view that the power of the National Security Council staff should be limited to avoid the policy clashes that took place when Henry A. Kissinger was national security adviser. It has experimented with several different approaches to making policy.

In keeping with its philosophy of "cabinet government," the administration initially set up three main interagency committees on foreign policy, defense and intelligence, which were headed by the secretary of state, the secretary of defense and the director of central intelligence.

These committees did not meet often and some administration officials now dispute their effectiveness.

But as divisions emerged within the administration on arms control and other issues, the National Security Council staff was increasingly thrust into the role of arbiter.

Although it later gained notoriety for its role in managing covert operations in the Iran-contra affair, the National Security Council staff under the four national security advisers who served before Mr. Carlucci had a reputation inside the government for being relatively weak in carrying out its intended role, with the result that policy was often ambiguous.

The disclosure in November of the covert sale of arms to Iran and the transfer of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, and the subsequent resignation of Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter as national security adviser, reopened the question of what role the National Security Council staff should play.

But White House officials moved to block Mr. Shultz from moving in to fill the policy vacuum. Donald T. Regan, then the White House chief of staff, drafted a "master plan" in November after the initial disclosure of the covert sale of arms to Iran that sought to limit Mr. Shultz's influence.

"Find replacement for John Poindexter, as soon as possible," wrote Mr. Regan in the plan, which was made public last month by the congressional committee investi-

gating the Iran-contra affair. "Warn president that George Shultz may suggest he take over both agencies on a temporary basis. He will put in his person and then return operation to White House. It will then be an outpost of State Department."

Mr. Regan later asked the Tower commission to review the operations of the National Security Council and later publicly embraced the board's recommendations, which put the National Security Council, and not the State Department, at the heart of the process.

As the decision-making structure works now, the president continues to head meetings of the National Security Planning Group, which includes the statutory members of the National Security Council — the president, the vice president, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense — and other cabinet officers and senior officials.

A special high-level interdepartmental committee has been established, which is headed by Mr. Carlucci. But it has not met often.

Mr. Carlucci's deputy, General Colin Powell, heads policy review groups that are convened to deliberate on pressing policy issues.

On arms control questions, key decisions are reviewed by the Senior Arms Control Group, which is headed by Mr. Carlucci or General Powell. Administration officials say that the process is more efficient than before but that a premium is still placed on achieving consensus.

But Mr. Shultz said the system was flawed when he appeared last month before the congressional Iran-contra committees. He has also said this point in private, officials say.

In his public testimony, Mr. Shultz said he strongly disagreed with the recommendation by the Tower commission to put "the National Security Council staff at the center of the process" and asserted that the chairmanships of important interdepartmental bodies should be held by officials from the State Department, the Defense Department and other government agencies as appropriate.

Administration officials say he elaborated on these views in private meetings with Mr. Regan, the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., Mr. Carlucci and other officials.

One official said, for example, that Mr. Shultz had suggested that the chairmanships of the policy review group be rotated among government agencies depending on the subject at hand and not led by General Powell.

Mr. Shultz also said he disagreed

with the view of some experts that the national security adviser should be the principal foreign policy adviser to the president, stressing that the reins of power "should be in the hands of accountable people," senior officials who have been nominated and confirmed by the Senate.

The national security adviser is not subject to Senate confirmation. For good measure, Mr. Shultz added that the National Security Council staff "should not be any-

where the size it is now." A White House official said the size of the council has grown slightly since Mr. Carlucci took office. The National Security Council now has a professional staff of 67, compared with 62 in November.

"I think there should be a rearrangement of things that emphasizes the importance of cabinet government," said Mr. Shultz, who added that this "would necessitate some sniffling around."

Mr. Shultz sought in his public comments to describe his differences as philosophical and praised Mr. Carlucci and other White House officials as "outstanding." But a knowledgeable administration official said the comments followed differences between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Carlucci that strained relations between them over the role of the National Security Council.

Mr. Shultz's remarks reflect his "deep frustration at excessive NSC activism in the implementation of policy," this administration official said.

A State Department official said Mr. Shultz opposed Mr. Carlucci's trip to Europe earlier this month. By carrying out such missions and meeting with foreign ambassadors, another administration official said, the council's staff was raising the possibility that the administration would not be "speaking with one voice and could be sending different messages."

Even though Mr. Shultz's objections are said to have focused primarily on issues of jurisdiction and authority, Mr. Shultz has also had some differences over policy decisions involving Central America and arms control, the two foreign policy areas that Mr. Regan recently said he wanted to concentrate on for the remainder of his term.

On Central America, Mr. Shultz strongly supported Philip C. Habib's proposal that the United States quickly embrace the peace plan put forward in Guatemala by the leaders of five Central Ameri-

can nations and send Mr. Habib to Nicaragua, for talks, State Department officials say.

Mr. Carlucci and Mr. Baker are said to have opposed this idea. After the proposal was rejected, Mr. Habib, who worked out of the State Department, resigned as the administration's special envoy to Central America.

On arms control, Mr. Shultz lost most of the key battles over what stance the United States should take on long-range arms, anti-missile systems and nuclear testing on his visit in Moscow in April, according to officials throughout the administration.

But officials say that Mr. Shultz has taken the lead in the largely stalled diplomatic efforts in the Middle East by among other things, sending his executive assistant, M. Charles Hill, to Israel to discuss steps toward a peace conference. Officials said Mr. Shultz also shared the administration's enthusiasm for its program to re-register Kuwaiti tankers under the American flag.

Mr. Carlucci and his staff have sought to play down the differences and Mr. Carlucci declined to comment on the debate, as did Mr. Shultz.

But one former official who is close to Mr. Carlucci said the national security adviser was disturbed by Mr. Shultz's testimony. "Carlucci felt very embattled and thought Shultz was out to curb the NSC," said the former official, who talked with Mr. Carlucci shortly after Mr. Shultz testified.

Carlucci Support: White House View

Mr. Shultz's criticisms of the decision-making system staff are rejected by White House officials. Even some mid-level State Department officials do not share them, saying that Mr. Carlucci is an efficient and fair manager.

Supporters of Mr. Carlucci's position say he must play an active role in help bridge the deep differences between Mr. Shultz and Caspar W. Weinberger and to insure that senior administration officials do not try to set presidential policy unilaterally through their public and private pronouncements.

A case in point is the administration's program for the Strategic Defense Initiative, known as "star wars." Mr. Shultz said last spring that the United States would not decide whether to deploy an anti-missile defense for two years and that his remarks reflected the president's thinking on the issue.

Mr. Shultz's remarks were, in part, an effort to balance comments by Mr. Weinberger, who has said that Mr. Reagan has made up his mind that such systems should be deployed. Asked later about Mr. Shultz's comments, Mr. Carlucci described them as "speculation" that went beyond the president's views.

Defenders of Mr. Carlucci also deny that he is playing too active a role. "Frank is playing it straight," said one White House official. "He is not trying to run everything like Henry Kissinger or going behind their backs."

New Caledonia Sets Off Mitterrand-Chirac Flap

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France sparked a dispute Wednesday when he criticized the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac over the way it handled a demonstration in New Caledonia, where the police clubbed dozens of demonstrators urging independence for the French colony.

Mr. Chirac and members of his government responded that the Socialists were trying to exploit the incident on Saturday, which occurred three weeks before the residents of the Pacific archipelago were to vote in a referendum on whether they support independence.

"How can we not be sensitive to the images of brutality that were aired and even more by the reality that they express?" the Socialist president said after meeting with the prime minister on Wednesday. "Nothing is worse than a chain reaction of violence."

Many in France were shocked to see television images of the police using truncheons and tear gas to break up a peaceful sit-in of 300 demonstrators from the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front. The French government has banned demonstrations until after the referendum on Sept. 13.

The Kanak front, the main separatist group, has called for a boycott of the referendum, which is expected to result in a vote against independence. The Kanaks are native New Caledonians and represent 43 percent of the archipelago's 140,000 residents while French settlers and others form a majority.

The Kanak organization said 23 demonstrators were injured in the demonstration. French officials said that no one was injured, and independent witnesses put the number of injured at about 10.

For his part, Mr. Chirac said he was "shocked by the attention given to such an ordinary event and by the exploitation of it." He added that this exploitation could only "heighten tensions" in New Caledonia and encourage the unleashing of passions that would "hurt France's image in a region where it was slowly being restored from the damage caused by certain incidents in the recent past."

French commentators said Mr. Chirac was referring in part to the decision by the French secret services, under the previous Socialist government of Laurent Fabius, to blow up the Rainbow Warrior, a boat that was in New Zealand on its way to protest French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

It was not the first time that the Socialist president has criticized Mr. Chirac's New Caledonia policies in the uneasy power-sharing arrangement that has existed since Mr. Chirac's government came to power in March 1986. In February, Mr. Mitterrand criticized the referendum on the ground that it would heighten tensions and do little to reconcile the Kanak minority with the rest of New Caledonia's population.

Chirac Assails Region
Mr. Chirac condemned Australia and New Zealand on Wednesday for their "shocking hypocrisy" in criticizing French control of New Caledonia, and accused them of seeking to destabilize French overseas territories, Agence France-Press reported from Arles, France.

He said Australia and New Zealand "for historical and political reasons have contested the presence of France in the region for a long time and are conducting overtly or slyly a political destabilization" in the French colony.

Mr. Chirac said Australia and New Zealand should remember their dealings with natives in the countries, the Aborigines and Maori.

A Korea Dispute Settled; Workers to Release Body

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Striking shipyard workers who have been holding the body of a slain co-worker to reinforce their wage demands settled a salary dispute Wednesday and agreed to release the body for burial, the state-run radio said.

The agreement, and a government apology for the death, apparently defused a tense, 19-day standoff between workers and management at Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery Ltd. on Koje Island, 210 miles (340 kilometers) south of the capital.

However, the workers said a funeral for Lee Sok Kyu, 21, would be held Friday, leaving open the possibility of further clashes with not police like the one Saturday in which Mr. Lee was killed.

Mr. Lee's co-workers said he was killed when he was hit by a police tear gas shell after taking to the streets with about 3,000 Daewoo employees demanding higher pay and better working conditions.

The workers agreed Wednesday to accept a \$36-a-month raise. Their wages now range from \$142 to \$337.

They also agreed to negotiate the details of Mr. Lee's funeral, the Korea Broadcasting System said.

Mr. Lee's death, which came in the midst of widespread labor conflict in South Korea, had threatened to inflame an already tense situation because doctors feared that metal fragments had pierced his lung and liver. They said an exploding tear gas grenade had been the likely cause of death.

Prime Minister Kim Chung Yul warned political dissidents Wednesday that interference in funeral arrangements for Mr. Lee would not be tolerated.

"I am deeply saddened that a worker died in the course of police efforts to put down a labor protest," Mr. Kim said. "Outside interference in the funeral arrangements cannot be tolerated because it makes settlement difficult and causes uneasiness and inconveniences for Koje residents."

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Aide Asserts Casey Circumvented the CIA

He Backed Use of White House Operatives on Iran Arms Sale, Congress Is Told

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA's senior operations officer has told congressional committees that William J. Casey, while head of the agency, overrode his objections to the brokers and operatives chosen by the White House for the secret arms dealings with Iran.

The CIA deputy director for operations, Clair George, said in testimony earlier this month before the committees investigating the Iran-contra affair that Mr. Casey had begun to "wire around" or circumvent his own subordinates who were unenthusiastic about the Iran dealings.

Mr. George's testimony was declassified Wednesday by the committees. The committees made public

Tuesday testimony by one of Mr. George's deputies, Alan Fiers, the chief of the CIA's Central America Task Force. Mr. Fiers told the panels that he had extensive knowledge of the secret operations to aid the Contras but kept silent about it last October at a House hearing.

Mr. Fiers expressed regret that he had not told the legislators what he knew at the hearing, at which Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, asserted that there was no U.S. government link to a cargo plane downed over Nicaragua that was owned by the private contra-supply network.

The House hearing in October was also attended by Mr. George. He and Mr. Fiers testified separately that they were taken aback by

Mr. Abrams' remarks. Neither said he felt any need to correct them.

"I could have been more forthcoming to the committee," Mr. Fiers said of the committee session last year, "but frankly, I was not going to be the first person to step up and do that. You may call that a cowardly decision, some may call it a brave decision; it is a controversial decision. But so long as others were keeping their silence on this, I was going to keep my silence."

At the same hearing last year, Mr. George said the CIA had no role in the Nicaragua arms flights.

He told the Iran-contra committees that he intended to say that the agency had no unauthorized role and that he believed the CIA was allowed to share intelligence with the supply network. Testimony before the committees has disclosed that the CIA station chief in Costa Rica helped the supply operation by providing intelligence.

In his comments on the Iran operation, Mr. George told the Iran-contra committees on Aug. 5 and 6 that he believed that he was "playing the fool" in raising questions about both Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian middleman, and Major General Richard V. Secord, a retired air force officer who arranged logistics for the secret arms shipments to Iran.

Another CIA official, Duane (Dewey) Clairidge, has told Congress that Mr. Casey would have preferred to rely only on the CIA to run the Iran dealings but that he felt its operatives would not go along.

Mr. George's testimony supports that contention, and he suggested that Mr. Casey and President Ronald Reagan had allowed their emotions about hostages held in the Middle East to overcome their judgment.

Mr. George said that when he believed he had been placed in a "nutcracker" between a Congress branch that demanded he support the Contras.

Mr. Fiers was asked, as were other CIA witnesses, whether he believed the testimony of Colonel North that Mr. Casey, the director of central intelligence, knew of and approved the diversion of money from the Iran arms sales to the Contras.

"I wouldn't want to bet on it," he said.

Mr. Fiers told how Mr. Casey called him into his office to discuss that set restrictions and an executive branch that demanded he support the Contras.

Mr. Casey died of brain cancer in May. At the time he made his comments to Mr. Fiers he was receiving regular treatment for prostate cancer.

"I walked out of that office that day thinking he didn't have cancer," Mr. Fiers recalled.

memo by an aide to the Iran-contra committees, released Tuesday and dated July 23, said the panel had been unable to confirm charges that the Contras were underwriting their war effort through the sale of drugs.

In early 1986, when Congress relaxed its restrictions on aiding the Contras, Mr. Fiers acknowledged allowing his field operatives too much leeway in aiding the Contras. "I got a little too rambunctious," he said, "like a colt that got out of the barn to play, and I pulled myself in. I didn't do it all myself. My task force lawyer was whispering like Jimmy Cricket in my ear. I probably got a little too far forward-leaning at one point in time and then pulled us back."

The CIA inadvertently hired a veteran of the supply operation as an agency operative. After he was hired, the agency learned of his role and "debriefed him," Mr. Fiers said.

In his testimony, Mr. Fiers also criticized "parisian politics" in Congress that he said prompted delays in approving contra aid. And he assailed the Reagan administration for leaving him and others "hanging" in November and December when the CIA's links to the private network first became known.

The failure of Congress to loosen the restrictions, he said, "left me in a continuing exposed situation and that — to this day — sticks in my craw. The reason I am here today is partly because of that."

Senator George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, took sharp issue with Mr. Fiers' remarks, saying during the hearing that it was "demeaning and insulting for you to suggest that those who happen to disagree with you on policy are engaged in partisan politics."

Mr. Fiers said repeatedly that he believed he had been placed in a "nutcracker" between a Congress branch that demanded he support the Contras.

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"I walked out of that office that day thinking he didn't have cancer," Mr. Fiers recalled.



Rita Lumpkin, aunt of Cecilia Cichan, who survived the Detroit jetliner crash, holding the child's doll in a hospital in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The doll, found in the wreckage, has been given to Cecilia in plastic to prevent infection.

Jet Survivor, 4, Is Told Parents Died in Crash

The Associated Press

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — An aunt has broken the news to a 4-year-old Cecilia Cichan that her parents and brother were killed in the Detroit crash of a Northwest Airlines jet, relatives said.

Cecilia asked what "never again" meant, said Pauline Ciarnachela, the girl's grandmother. "She didn't understand. She'll be asking again."

The girl is the sole survivor of the Aug. 16 crash, near Detroit Metropolitan Airport. She did not cry after being told Monday night she would never see her parents, Michael and Paula Cichan of Tempe, Arizona, or her 6-year-old brother, David, again, her grandmother said.

Cecilia's aunt, Rita Lumpkin, told the girl the news in her room at C.S. Mott Children's Hospital in Ann Arbor. Mrs. Lumpkin did not use the words "dead" or "killed," said Anthea Ciarnachela, the child's grandmother.

She told her that "they had been in an accident, and she would never

ever see them again, ever," he said. Family members followed the advice of psychiatrists and psychologists on how to break the news to Cecilia, he said.

Cecilia remained in serious condition Wednesday, said John Turk, a hospital spokesman. The girl underwent skin grafts last week on her burned hands and legs.

Meanwhile, a volunteer firefighter who helped find Cecilia in the wreckage has been docked a day's pay by Northwest Airlines, which has accused him of not reporting to work with the airline the night of the crash.

Dan Kish, who was the first to hear the girl's cries the night of the crash, was listed as absent from his Northwest job even though his wife says she notified an airline supervisor that he was working at the scene.

Mr. Kish's union has filed a grievance on his behalf as well as for seven other workers docked for missing work because they were unable to get through police roadblocks around the crash site.

U.S. Military, Seeing Flaws in Society, Tries To Teach Troops Values

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — The military services are searching for ways to indoctrinate enlisted personnel about values that would help them resist the temptations that have led to such problems as military personnel spying for the Soviet Union.

One of the most serious examples in recent years was the conviction of Sergeant Clayton J. Lonestree of the Marines on espionage charges.

While commanding officers say that the armed forces should not be an institution for social reform, the officers also say that they must compensate for what they believe are flaws in American life that keep young men and women from developing a sense of values.

Without training manuals to guide them, the commanders are testing their own solutions, from informal talks to off-post seminars on ethics to an emphasis on service traditions.

Recent testimony in the Iran-contra hearings by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North of the Marines and Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter of the Navy raised questions about military ethics.

Colonel North admitted lying to Congress, and Admiral Poindexter, when accused by a member of the congressional committee of embracing untruth, did not deny it.

But the officers interviewed said that the ethical questions surrounding Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter applied largely to the officer corps and not to the enlisted ranks. They said the two officers were operating in a political world that was far distant from the daily routine of training enlisted people.

The effort to instill values is especially keen in the marine corps. On the second day of basic training in San Diego there is a ritual known as "the moment of truth."

A sergeant stands before soon recruits in a bleak room and goes over, line by line, information about their lives that they gave to recruiting sergeants.

The sergeant asks whether they have held back anything, a police record, drug abuse, homosexuality, traffic violations. Officers said that about half of the recruits admit to something they had not disclosed.

Most are granted waivers and become marines, the officers said, but they said that the experience is a valuable lesson in playing things straight.

The army, under Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr., and General John A. Wickham Jr., then the chief of staff, declared 1986 "A Year of Values," emphasizing loyalty, selfless service and personal responsibility.

In recent conversations with 30

commanders who deal with troops daily, many said they had used the Lonestree case and reports that marines guarding the U.S. Embassy in Moscow had consorted with Russian women as object lessons.

When the hatchling of Lieutenant Colonel James L. Jones of the Marines was in the Philippines last winter, he warned them about talking in bars. He told them, "Men, if you ever wanted to lie to women, this is the time to do it."

Lieutenant Commander Tommy C. Harger, a naval aviator who flies F-14 fighters at the Miramar Naval Air Station near San Diego, said that his squadron, which is often deployed on aircraft carriers, made sure the radar and engine mechanics were made aware of the Soviet military threat because "a weak patriot is susceptible to greed."

Lieutenant Commander Alvin E. McWatters is the chief of a correctional unit in San Diego where sailors in trouble are sent to be rehabilitated.

"These are the quitters," she said, "the people who quit their religion, quit their schools, quit their jobs. They came into the navy to try something else and now they want to quit again."

She said that the main method for turning them around was to get them to establish goals, small goals at first, such as looking sharp for an inspection, then long-range goals, such as starting a program to gain a promotion in a specialty.

"We don't rehash mistakes," she said, "but focus on what you're going to do from now on."

At Fort Sill, Oklahoma, every platoon of 40 soldiers in the brigade is taken away from the post to a state park for a day in which a chaplain leads a discussion of individual and group values.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore R. Coberly, the commander of a training battalion at Fort Sill, said that "value training is part of basic training," including the Code of Conduct that every soldier must learn.

Colonel Coberly said that he talked to every training class about "why you are here."

He also emphasized what he called "passive training aids," such as soldiers taking part in retirement parades, ceremonies of changes of command, raising and lowering the flag at post headquarters and having barracks and rifle ranges named for military heroes.

Sardinia Loses Electricity
The Associated Press
CAGLIARI Sardinia — All of the island of Sardinia lost electricity for about 90 minutes on Tuesday evening, the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

TV Debates in U.S. Alter Tactics of '88 Campaign

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The strategy and tactics of the 1988 presidential campaign have been substantially altered by a proliferation of televised debates planned for the coming months.

Among other effects, many election experts say, the debates are likely to counterbalance the advantage held by candidates with the most funds and draw more attention to issues and less to campaign organization.

At least 20 debates have been scheduled for Democratic candidates before March 8, when 20 states will hold primary elections and caucuses. The Republicans have planned 14 such debates.

These televised tests of the candidates have in large part replaced straw polls, or test votes, at state and local party gatherings.

The straw polls were a major force in the 1980 contest for the Republican nomination and in the 1984 Democratic campaign, but they have been nearly eliminated by the Democrats and sharply curtailed by the Republicans.

"We have very few ways to gauge the candidates," said Harrison Hickman, a Democratic poll taker. "Opinion polls, which everyone knows are unreliable at this stage, and money are the only two measures we have other than debates."

On the Democratic side, a televised debate July 1 in Houston has proven to be an important event for two candidates, raising questions about former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona and enhancing the

candidacy of Senator Paul Simon of Illinois.

Mr. Babbitt and his aides have acknowledged that his performance in Houston was a setback. They have set time aside almost daily to evaluate and practice television performance.

The strong liberal positions that Mr. Simon took on Nicaragua, taxes and education during the debate in Houston are widely believed to have boosted his level of support in Iowa, where the debate received extensive publicity.

Interviews with party and campaign strategists produced a general, but by no means unanimous, agreement on a number of likely consequences of the proliferation of debates through the rest of 1987 and into 1988. They include the following:

• Debates work to counterbalance the advantage of money. As the state primaries and caucuses have become increasingly bunched together early in the campaign year, including the 20 contests on March 8, the advantage has moved toward candidates equipped to raise large amounts of money to build organizations and to finance the costs of television.

• Debates can counterbalance this advantage. "The debates are good for the underdog," said Charles Black, campaign manager for Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York. "It provides exposure. They are a big part of our strategy for getting Jack known nationally."

David Keene, a consultant to Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, agreed. "Regardless of a candidate's organization or money, he's at the same level as the other guys," he said. "It obviously helps someone not in the front rank."

• The debates are drawing more attention to the issues. The earlier emphasis on straw polls forced media attention on questions of organization, money and tactical maneuvers. Candidates spent from \$75,000 to \$250,000 to mobilize supporters at state conventions to demonstrate the strength of their campaigns by winning the largely meaningless contests.

But debates already have forced the media to focus more on issues, and the differences among candidates on these issues, as well as on television style and mannerisms. Trade, for example, has become a central issue in the contest. After the debate in Houston, the trade issue became the focal point of a dispute between two of the Democratic candidates, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri.

• With the proliferation of debates has come new strategies. Paul Tully, who worked in Walter F. Mondale's 1984 campaign, noted that the straw polls in 1983 and 1984 prompted Mr. Mondale to employ a strategy of "winning everything everywhere, and to bleed down other potential competitors so they would have fewer resources."

But Mr. Tully said that this year, with the large number of debates, "there is the ability to continue the step-by-step building of an organization while talking to large audiences."

• The role of debates may be magnified by the application of high-technology systems that can provide the media with immediate "results" and hard numbers to evaluate candidate performances.

The debate in Houston, for example, was broadcast on a large screen at a meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, of 85 potential participants in the Iowa Democratic caucus.

Each of the participants was given an electronic dial to evaluate the performance of the candidates. After the debate, the dial was used to judge each candidate on his persuasiveness, intelligence, knowledge and a number of other factors.

It was this process, and the wide publicity it received, that compounded the damage of the debate to Mr. Babbitt and magnified the benefits to Mr. Simon.

Bush Agrees To Take Part In TV Debate

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush, criticized by other Republican presidential candidates for refusing to join them in a national television debate Oct. 28, has decided to take part, according to his aides.

The debate, on the public network's "Firing Line" program, would be the first in which Mr. Bush, the party's front-runner for the nomination, would participate.

Other debates have been held without him, and more are scheduled before Oct. 28.

Mr. Bush's aides had said that he did not want to participate because Oct. 28 was too early. Mr. Bush is expected to announce his candidacy for the nomination in October, but has not set a date.

He announced Tuesday in San Antonio that he would take part in the debate after discussing it with aides there.

"I know there has been considerable discussion about the 'Firing Line' debate," Mr. Bush said in a statement. "I have been invited to participate in the debate by the sponsors who want to hold it in Houston and, while I have already accepted five debates, I am ready to accept a sixth."

His campaign manager, Lee Atwater, said: "He allowed us to try to negotiate and get dates that suited the campaign better, but it was his sense that the negotiations were stalled and he wanted to go ahead and let it be known he would debate regardless of the date, and he looks forward to it."

Israeli Heart Transplant Has Approval of Rabbis

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israeli doctors on Wednesday performed the first heart transplant since the country's chief rabbis ruled in October that the operation does not violate Jewish law, a hospital spokeswoman said.

Ovadis Haisri, 50, who received the heart of an unidentified youth, was in stable condition after the five-hour operation at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital, the spokeswoman said. Two other heart transplants have been performed in Israel, in 1968 and 1977, without approval of the rabbinate.

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AT&T

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

A Flip-Flop on Inspection

At the Geneva talks, the Soviet government is demanding more in the way of on-site inspection and the American government is demanding less.

unacceptable intelligence advantage from "challenge inspections," the particular form of anywhere, anytime verification that the administration has most emphasized.

Listen to the Dolphins

Most years, a dozen dead dolphins wash up on the Atlantic coast between New Jersey and Virginia.

that money buy if the coast is now approaching an ecological crisis? Industrial pollution has been considerably reduced, and most towns now have secondary sewage treatment.

Families in a Democracy

Religion has not really been the issue in the Tennessee schoolbook case, but rather religious tolerance.

to the things to which the government, through the schools, can subject a child.

Other Comment

West Germany Does It Better

Not only is West Germany strict and vigilant about Nazi revivalism, but the economic, social and political problems which helped produce the original version hardly exist.

deals with the National Front. If the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, the West Germans are streets ahead of the French.

The Pope Reaches Out to Jews

Pope John Paul II's efforts to ease tensions between himself and Jews are welcome.



For Now, Soviet Jets Are Half an Hour Away

NEW YORK — Soviet motor, rifle and armored regiments in southwestern Afghanistan are separated from the Arabian Sea by only 560 kilometers (350 miles) of Iranian and Pakistani Baluchistan.

By Arthur Ross and Eric Margolis times higher than presently prevailing. Even then the level of supply is problematical.

China: Relations With Tokyo Can Be Upsetting

TOKYO — The continuing slump in Chinese-Japanese relations is puzzling. Both countries would seem to have everything to gain from closer ties.

By Gregory Clark power. But the true story could be that Mr. Hu's fall was the result, not the cause, of the problems in relations.

China: Attacking Intellectuals Can't Be Good for Confidence

ONCE again intellectuals are under attack in China. That is not unusual, but this time it contradicts the political signals from Beijing.

The role that sensitivity to Japan plays in Chinese politics is insufficiently realized. In the mid-1960s, too, Chinese moderates found their efforts at bridge-building sabotaged by pro-Taiwan elements in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Iran-Contra: Much Left To Unravel

WASHINGTON — Here are a few loose ends left after the Iran-contra hearings that a committee report, a special prosecutor or an enterprising journalist may clear up.

We will realize how little we knew of the truth. counterpart or an authenticated copy? (Harris, presumably not, or the committee would have made it public.)

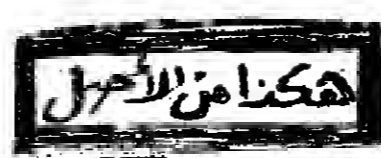
Mr. Ross is an investment banker and past adviser to official U.S. delegations at international conferences. Mr. Margolis is a Canadian-based writer specializing in military affairs. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Why do we bother our heads with such mini-mysteries? Why not just move on, as the president suggests? Because much more is to be learned.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1912: Spying in Crimea 1937: Mellon Dies at 82

NEW YORK — Andrew William Mellon, Secretary of Treasury under Presidents Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, and rated one of the world's wealthiest men, died at the home of his son-in-law, David K. Bruce, at Southampton, L.I., late this evening (Aug. 26).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

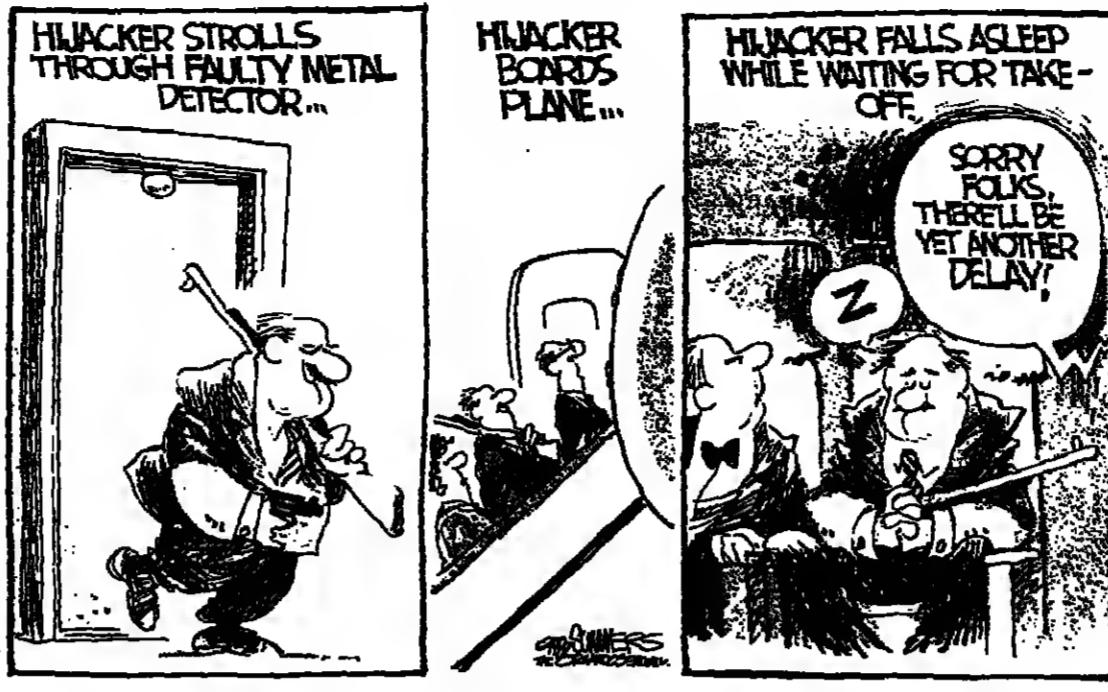


OPINION

After an Airliner Crashes, The Good News Remains

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — To the accusation that they report only bad news, journalists reply: We can't be expected to report planes that land safely. But when a crash crystallizes anxiety about air safety, journalists should stress the news — yes, news — that flying is astonishingly safe.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Mining Industry Doesn't Represent Apartheid

In the strike by 40 percent of South Africa's black miners, it is quite wrong and harmful to cast the National Union of Mineworkers as pitted against apartheid in the form of the Chamber of Mines and its member companies.

highest in Europe and rise yearly, with a million-dollar villa now considered smallish; there are other industries besides fishing — the visitor ought to notice some vineyards — and a French naval factory is the largest single employer.

Call in the United Nations

I was pleased to see, in Edwin M. Yoder Jr.'s inspiring article "Any Way You Slice It, You're Hooked" (Sports, Aug. 6), that attention has finally been drawn to the bare of golf addiction, long perceived as a benign malady but now seen increasingly as one of the more pernicious consequences of British imperialism.

Put the Crash in Perspective

The only way to be completely safe is to remain perfectly stationary. But since that is contrary to the human spirit and the laws of nature, living itself always will entail risk.

GENERAL NEWS

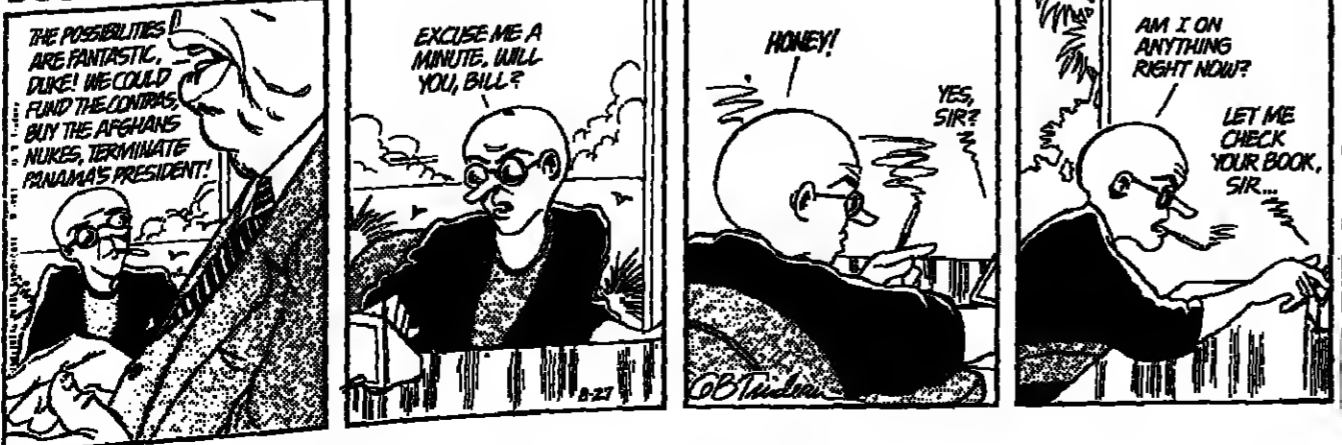
NEW YORK: After 10 Years, South Bronx Remains the Archetypal Slum

(Continued from Page 1) nearly one in four, that had given opportunity to earlier generations of unskilled workers.

TITANIC: Salvage Efforts in Atlantic Stir Controversy

(Continued from Page 1) taken on a world tour after a worldwide television spectacular Oct. 28 in Monte Carlo.

DOONESBURY



By Kedar Nath

BERLIN — It was an oppressively warm mid-February night. There was about an hour to go before I got my connection with the Madras Mail. I was in the railway station at Quilon, a town in the southwest Indian state of Kerala.

Mr. Nath is an Indian writer based in Berlin. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Advertisement for Dunhill International cigarettes. Features a large image of a Dunhill pack with the text 'DUNHILL International London-Paris-New York' and 'THE MOST DISTINGUISHED TOBACCO HOUSE IN THE WORLD'.

For Orthodox Patriarch, a Reconciliation Mission to Soviet

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — He travels through Moscow in a motorcade of black sedans. In his retinue they talk of "bilateral relations," "practical problems" and "rapprochement."

If the visit of Patriarch Dimitrios I, leader of the world's Orthodox Christians, resembles a diplomatic mission, it is because it is one.

The visit here is the first by an ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople since 1589. It is viewed by both the Greek Orthodox and Russian Orthodox churches as a step

toward ending the relative isolation of the Russian church and reconciling the splintered churches of Eastern Christianity.

"I think the visit will promote further strengthening of the unity of the Orthodox Church," said Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev, a senior prelate in the Russian Orthodox Church. He is escorting the patriarch on a 12-day tour of the clergy and faithful in five cities.

Dimitrios, who arrived Aug. 18, is taking soundings for a historic ecumenical synod, or meeting, that will seek to reconcile differences within Orthodoxy. The differences

are largely political rather than theological, including the deep rift between Orthodox churches in Communist countries and those in the West.

No one expects a reconciliation soon. In Orthodoxy, progress is measured in decades, if not centuries. Dimitrios' trip is reciprocating a trip to Istanbul 10 years ago by Patriarch Pimen of Moscow.

The synod itself has been in the works since 1961. A fourth preparatory conference is not expected until the fall of 1988.

But church officials on both sides and Orthodox followers in

Moscow said the visit was an important symbol linking Russian followers to the outside world, and might speed reconciliation.

For Patriarch Dimitrios, the Soviet Union is the most dramatic stop so far in a schedule of shuttle diplomacy that will include, before the year is out, visits to the Balkan, Serbian, Romanian, Polish and Bulgarian Orthodox churches, to the Vatican and to the archbishop of Canterbury. The meetings with Catholic and Anglican leaders are part of ecumenical talks that have been going on for many years.

"By fortifying the unity among

the Orthodox churches, we hope to be in a better position to serve the cause of pan-Christian unity," an aide to Patriarch Dimitrios said.

For the Russian Orthodox Church and the Soviet government the trip is an opportunity to show off signs of religious vitality in a Communist state, such as the churches full of followers being shown Dimitrios, and to offset Western disapproval of the country's strict limits on religion.

The trip also will help lay the groundwork for the observance next year of the 1,000th anniversary

of the introduction of Christianity into Russia by the forebears of Dimitrios.

Many Orthodox followers in Moscow say they hope the Soviet authorities will seize that event as an occasion for liberalizing the treatment of religion, especially reforming the laws that require churches to register with the government, prohibit teaching of religion to children outside the family and forbid religious involvement in charitable works.

The Russian church has maintained peace with the Soviet government, but it has estranged many followers by refusing from public comment about these limits and denying that discrimination against followers exists. Orthodoxy is the largest religious denomination in the Soviet Union, with an estimated 40 million to 50 million followers.

The 400-year interval since the last visit by a patriarch of Constantinople was largely owing to Turkish politics, not the Russian government, according to officials of both the Russian and Greek Orthodox churches.

As a Greek with headquarters in heavily Moslem Turkey, Dimitrios tries to keep a low profile, especially given the explosive state of relations between Turkey and Greece. The Turkish government, no friend of the Soviet Union, has long been uncomfortable about relations between the two churches.

For centuries, relations between the patriarch and the Russian church were chilly, in part because Russian followers looked down on a patriarch beholden to the Moslem Turkish sultan. Moscow claimed for many years to be "the third Rome," successor to Constantinople as the seat of Eastern Christianity. Constantinople was renamed Istanbul in 1930.

Since 1917, when the Russian church found itself under the control of an unsympathetic government, relations have improved.

The Russian church now acknowledges the primacy of the patriarch of Constantinople. He is not considered a legal or doctrinal superior, like the Roman Catholic pope, but the most honored figure, or the first among equals, in a federation of independent churches.

One of the major points dividing the two churches is that the ecumenical patriarch recognizes the independence of other Orthodox Christians, especially emigre Russian, Bulgarian and Romanian congregations in the West, while the Russian church does not.

At the same time, an aide to Dimitrios said, the Greek Orthodox hierarchy in Istanbul does not condemn the Russian church for making its peace with the Communist government.



Mario Tuti, leader of the Elba prison revolt.

Bonn to Propose Defense Minister to Head NATO

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Wednesday that West Germany would propose its defense minister, Manfred Wörner, as a candidate for secretary-general of NATO.

The only other declared candidate for the top civilian post in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been Kaare Willoch, a former prime minister of Norway. The job will become vacant next year.

Mr. Wörner is "known throughout the alliance for his knowledge and his personality," Mr. Kohl said. "He has a great deal of international prestige."

Mr. Kohl's announcement marked the first time that Bonn had proposed one of its citizens for the job. West Germany joined NATO in 1955.

"We are one of the main actors in the alliance," Mr. Kohl said, adding that West Germany was "at the front line" of the East-West divide.

He said that there was "no reason for us to excuse ourselves" for proposing a candidate for secretary-general.

Mr. Wörner, 52, is a member of the Christian Democratic Union, the dominant party in the ruling coalition. He has been defense minister since October 1982 and is a strong advocate for increasing Bonn's military forces.

The NATO secretary-general, Lord Carrington, is expected to step down next year.

Lord Carrington, 68, became secretary-general on June 25, 1984. At the time, he said he would serve for four years. The post carries no fixed term.

Norway announced Mr. Willoch's candidacy on Aug. 14. Mr. Kohl said that he had not discussed his intention of proposing Mr. Wörner with Norway, although he had informed "several very important" NATO partners.

Other prospective candidates for the post include Leo Tindemans, the Belgian foreign minister and Rinaldo Ossola, the Italian ambassador to Washington.

Belgium and Italy have not formally proposed their candidacies.

The NATO secretary-general has always been a European. The

chief NATO commander in Europe, currently General John R. Galvin, has always been an American.

The NATO allies designate a secretary-general from a list of candidates put forward by the member governments.

The secretary-general heads an international staff that, among other duties, prepares the twice-yearly summit meeting on disarmament and economic development, turning the idea "flawed and untenable."

A department statement reiterated the U.S. position that there is no link between disarmament and economic development.

The statement on Tuesday night said arms reductions should be pursued "on their own merits" and added: "No country has been more generous than the United States in providing economic and humanitarian assistance to the developing world."

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The department said it was concerned such a conference could serve as "a vehicle for a propaganda attack against the industrialized world's defense expenditures as the main cause of Third World economic problems."

It called the Soviet contribution to economic development to developing nations "mimicry."

U.S. Rejects Call to Link Arms and Aid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department has described as without merit a Soviet proposal for a United Nations Security Council summit meeting on disarmament and economic development, turning the idea "flawed and untenable."

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Foreign Students Lack Hosts in U.S.

Applications Increase by High School Pupils From Abroad

By Constance L. Hays
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International student exchange programs in the United States are experiencing unusual difficulty this year finding American host families for high school students from abroad.

While arrangements are complete for thousands of foreign teenagers planning to spend this year studying in America, officials said at least 50 students accepted into exchange programs were awaiting family or school placement — less than two weeks before most public schools open. Other large programs scaled back plans this year, anticipating the problem.

The reasons range from a shortage of "typical" two-parent families willing to provide room and board for a \$50-a-month tax credit to limits on foreign students set by school districts. Some administrators blame their own flexibility in stretching deadlines. Others said their volunteer networks have been exhausted. Meanwhile, the applications have climbed.

"We explained to them that it's a

dilemma that's nationwide, not just our organization," said Wendy Shields of the Experiment in International Living, which has 10 students in temporary placements waiting for host families. That group has run an exchange program since 1932 and is placing about 300 high school students from 40 countries this year.

Officials of groups that together will place more than 4,500 foreign students in American families and schools this year spoke of the growing difficulty.

Some of the problems facing the exchange groups spring from public school systems, which often limit the number of foreign students.

"While the families may be there, more often the schools will turn us down," said John Wilhelm, the president of Aynsa International, based in San Francisco, which still has to place 40 of the 710 students accepted for its academic year program. "Then we have to find another family that doesn't live in that school district."

While applications for the visas typically issued to foreign students require proof of a family and

school assignment, sometimes arrangements are not final, said Douglas W. Hunt, chairman of the board of the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel.

"Any sponsor that brings kids in without a home placement or school placement is not acting in the best interest of the kids," Mr. Hunt said.

But he added that a flurry of publicity extolling youth exchanges, some of it generated by the Reagan administration, had "caused more organizations to become involved in exchanges and encouraged those already involved to increase the programs," creating more competition and more pressure on school districts with histories of accepting foreign students.

Murray Shaw, the director of U.S. operations for AFS Intercultural in New York, said he was forced to scale back his program after it became apparent that host families would be in short supply. The program has placed 2,750 high school students, down from an expected 2,900. Another 20 students will arrive in January.

4 Hungarian Bishops Take Government Oath

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — Four Hungarian bishops appointed by Pope John Paul II on June 5 took oaths on the constitution Wednesday, the official MTI news agency reported, meaning that every Hungarian diocese has its own bishop with the consent of the government.

The four, Archbishop Laszlo Danko of Koosca and Istvan Seres of Eger, and Diocesan Bishops Istvan Konkoly of Szombathely and Endre Czulay of Szeged-Csanad, had been appointed with the preliminary consent of the Presidential Council before swearing allegiance to the state.

Convicts on Elba Threaten To 'Massacre' 22 Hostages

The Associated Press

ROME — Inmates who took 22 hostages at a prison on the island of Elba on Wednesday threatened "a massacre" if the police attacked or did not grant their demands for a helicopter.

"If any action is tried against us," said Mario Tuti, a 40-year-old rightist convicted on terrorist charges, by telephone to the news agency ANSA. "There will be only a massacre, because none of us six want to stay in jail. We all have life sentences or thereabouts. We have nothing to lose but our chains."

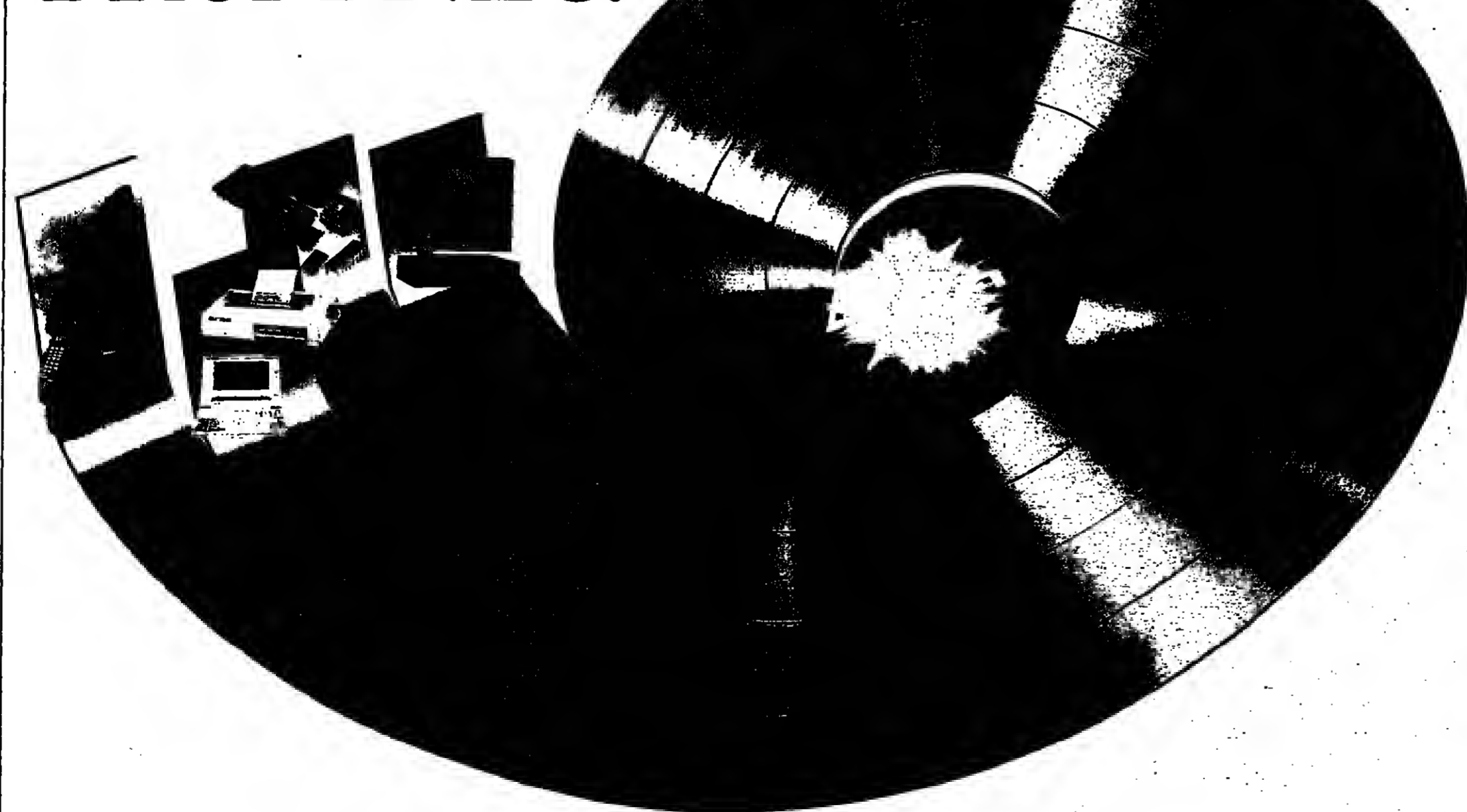
The prison director, Cosimo Giordano, who is also a captive, told the agency that the hostages had been treated well. Meanwhile, police helicopters buzzed overhead, police motorboats ringed the island and reinforcements arrived by ferry, swelling the number of officers around the prison to about 350.

The revolt began at 10:30 A.M. on Tuesday at the H-shaped modern prison, which was built inside 16th century walls, on the island about 6 miles (about 10 kilometers) from Tuscany off the Italian coast.

Prime Minister Giovanni Goris convened an urgent meeting Wednesday. His office said the government was sticking to its position that the inmates should be persuaded to surrender. No journalists were allowed near the prison, which holds about 400 prisoners.

Four hostages were released early in the revolt, and the inmates extended a Tuesday deadline of 6:45 P.M. to kill the hostages if no transportation were provided. They set no new deadline.

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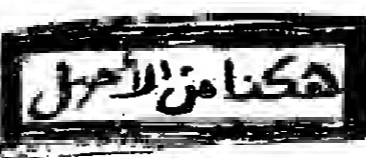
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Weinberger Says West's Forces in Gulf Will Grow

By John M. Broder
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger says that Western military power in the Gulf will continue to grow, and he has indicated that the United States and several other nations are planning to send additional warships and men to the region.

Without naming specific countries, Mr. Weinberger suggested in an interview on Tuesday that European countries other than Britain and France, which have dispatched six minesweepers and an aircraft carrier to the region, will soon be sending military vessels to the Gulf.

"I think that what we have now is sufficient to do what is required today, but that by no means static or final," Mr. Weinberger said. "The important thing is to have increased capabilities" in the area.

Officials in The Netherlands are close to a decision to send several minesweepers to the region, Pentagon sources said, and Italy is debating whether to contribute to the Gulf force. Mr. Weinberger also hinted that other European nations might be considering joining the force and he said that Japan might help finance the operation.

The United States has 47 ships and 25,000 men in and around the Gulf or steaming toward the region, according to Pentagon figures and independent estimates. The force includes an aircraft carrier, a helicopter carrier and several amphibious assault ships carrying an estimated 1,800 U.S. Marines.

A second battle group based around the aircraft carrier Ranger is reportedly preparing to enter the region. Military sources said Tuesday that the battleship Iowa, stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, has been alerted to prepare for possible Gulf duty.

In addition, sources said, the navy is preparing to send five high-speed hydrofoil missile patrol boats from their port at Key West, Florida, to the Gulf.

The vessels could be used to intercept Iranian speedboats, which are equipped with machine guns and have been shadowing U.S. warships and commercial vessels in the Gulf. Iran is suspected of using the speedboats to lay mines in the Gulf, and it is believed that the Iranians could be preparing to use them in suicide attacks on merchant ships or naval vessels.

Britain has maintained warships in the Gulf for several years to escort British tankers halfway up the Gulf to Bahrain. The French recently have stationed an aircraft carrier battle group in the North Arabian Sea south of the Strait of Hormuz, the entry to the 550-mile-long (890-kilometer-long) Gulf.

Mr. Weinberger said the Western naval buildup was designed to keep "international waters open and available for nonbelligerent legal commerce," particularly oil.

from Kuwait and other avowedly neutral Gulf states. Tanker traffic in the Gulf has been under increasing air, missile and mine attack from both sides in the Iran-Iraq war, which began in September 1980.

Mr. Weinberger said there was not a multinational agreement to coordinate Western military activities in the Gulf.

"It doesn't have to be a group under American command," he said. "It doesn't even have to be a joint command. The important thing is to have increased capabilities in that area. And I think that's taking place."

He also said the United States was grateful for military assistance from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other small states along the western shore of the Gulf. He did not name the Arab countries that have contributed port facilities, air bases,

fuel or other support for the Western ships.

"We have a dilemma there because we can't discuss that in any detail or accuracy without losing it," Mr. Weinberger said. If such aid were to become public, he implied, the nations could become targets of Iranian terrorism or internal subversion.

Despite the potential for direct military conflict between Western forces and Iran, the greatest risk in

the region remains Iranian or Iranian-sponsored terrorism, the defense secretary said. He said warships and warplanes were not able to deter such attacks, nor were they sent there for that purpose.

"The ships are there to get international nonbelligerent commerce in and out of international waters," Mr. Weinberger said. "And that's what is being done. The risk to that mission are mines, small boats" and some air attacks.

Iran Rejects Arab League Demands on Cease-Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Prime Minister Mr. Hussein Moussavi of Iran rejected on Wednesday any compromise with Iraq in the Gulf War, the official Iranian press agency reported.

The report by the Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, followed an Arab League resolution Tuesday urging Tehran to accept a United Nations cease-fire call by Sept. 20 or face a review of diplomatic relations by Arab countries.

The agency made no specific mention of the Arab League decision, which was announced after an

emergency foreign ministers' meeting in Tunis.

But it quoted Mr. Moussavi as saying in Tehran that the United States, by intervening in the Gulf, was seeking to impose what the agency termed "an ignominious peace" on Iran "in collaboration with Arab reactionaries."

"We will never agree to such a peace," he was quoted as saying. "Even a psychological war cannot make us accept a compromise to the benefit of the United States."

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REAGAN: President Hails Move By Kohl on Pershings

(Continued From Page 1)

INF missiles. INF stands for intermediate nuclear forces.

Mr. Reagan also challenged the Soviet Union to bring a spirit of "glamour, or openness, to its military affairs and said past U.S.-Soviet arms pacts have been "too often violated by the U.S.S.R."

The president, without mentioning the name of his Soviet counterpart, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, demanded that the Kremlin ease its terms for an arms accord.

He said the United States has "repeatedly pointed out that the last-minute demand by the Soviets concerning West German Pershing-1A missiles was without foundation."

"Earlier today, Chancellor Kohl removed even this artificial obsta-

cle from consideration," Mr. Reagan said. "We see this as a hopeful sign, in addition, that the Soviet Union will demonstrate that there is substance behind the rhetoric they have repeated so often of late — that they genuinely want a stabilizing INF agreement."

"If so, they will move to meet our proposals constructively, rather than erect additional barriers to agreement."

The senior administration official said before the speech that there was also "a significant change" brought about by the new governments in Washington.

The president's speech appeared to be a new attempt to take the offensive in the long-running public relations struggle with the Kremlin, Mr. Gorbachev has scored some major victories over

Mr. Reagan, with recent polls in Europe showing that a majority of people there believe the Soviet leader — rather than Mr. Reagan — is a champion of peace.

The president pointed out that it was the United States, not the Kremlin, that originally proposed elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and a 50 percent cut in strategic weapons.

Mr. Reagan, who in recent weeks has questioned the sincerity of Mr. Gorbachev's glasnost policy, seemed to move to greater acceptance that some changes were taking place in the Soviet Union.

But, he said, "we also need to see more openness, a departure from the habits of secrecy that have so long applied to Soviet military affairs."

KOHL: Bonn Pledges to Dismantle Its Pershing-1As

(Continued From Page 1)

derlining the disagreement between Mr. Genscher's moderate, Free Democratic Party, and conservatives in the coalition.

West German conservatives, who have supported keeping the Pershings and replacing them with updated missiles, were notably quiet about Mr. Kohl's announcement.

The Christian Social Union, the small, Bavarian-based affiliate of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, had no comment, a party spokeswoman in Bonn said.

By contrast, Mr. Genscher said that he was "highly pleased" with the chancellor's statement.

In an apparent effort to appease the conservatives, Mr. Kohl called on the Soviet Union and its allies to refrain from making any demands for the removal of Pershing-1As from West Germany as NATO's front-line force.

West Germany has a special interest in the Warsaw Pact's arsenal of those missiles, which have a range of less than 300 miles and are regarded as a special danger to West Germany as NATO's front-line force.

But Mr. Kohl did not demand concessions on battlefield missiles as a condition for scrapping the Pershing-1As.

The chancellor set four conditions in a statement to a demand that Washington and Moscow go through with the intermediate-range missile treaty that is being negotiated.

The conditions were the following:

elimination of intermediate-range missiles.

• That outstanding verification disputes are resolved "in a way that is satisfactory to all concerned."

• That the treaty is ratified and takes effect.

• That the two superpowers "stick to the agreed-upon schedule for the removal of their weapons systems."

"In that case," Mr. Kohl continued, "I am prepared to declare already today that, with the final removal of all Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles, the Pershing-1A missiles will not be modernized, but dismantled instead."

The treaty provides for dismantling all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in stages over five years.

The Pershings theoretically would become technically obsolete before the five-year period was up, according to West German officials.

The Pershings were deployed in the late 1960s, and were scheduled to be replaced with more modern weapons in the early 1990s.

Warplane Crashes in Wales

The Associated Press
LONDON — A Royal Air Force McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom warplane crashed during a training exercise Wednesday, killing its pilot and navigator, the Defense Ministry said. The mishap occurred near Aberystwyth on the Welsh coast.

Deadly Snakes Stolen

MOUNT MORRIS, Michigan — About 350 reptiles, including 17 "very deadly" snakes were stolen late Tuesday from a truck near here. The police issued a statewide alert Wednesday in an effort to locate them after the truck was found empty.

The local police said the cages reptiles were stolen from a rented U-Haul van that also carried guns and \$16,000 worth of solar cells and furniture.

The van was used for a "snake show" and was being driven to a show in Detroit.

The van was found empty in a field near a highway exit.

The van was found with a note that read "We stole the snakes."

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SCIENCE

Tools Indicate First Migration

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

DISCOVERY of what appear to be crude stone tools raises the possibility that human ancestors migrated out of Africa at least 1 million years earlier than previously thought.

The new thinking is inspired by reports from British archaeologists working in northern Pakistan that they have found 2-million-year-old chopping tools believed to have been made by early humans.

If such a significantly earlier time of migration is established, it would presumably mean that a more primitive species in the human lineage, Homo habilis, was the first to leave Africa and did so soon after learning to make stone tools.

The prevailing view now is that the later Homo erectus, which had a considerably larger brain capacity, initiated the human migration about a million years ago.

Paleoanthropologists were generally cautious and skeptical in commenting on the report. The find was reported in the British magazine New Scientist.

Members of the British archaeological Mission in Pakistan described finding eight stone pieces, all of quartzite, that appeared to have been fashioned into chopping tools. A member of the expedition, Robin Dennell, who is a geologist from the University of Sheffield, in England, was quoted as saying that the multifaceted flaking made a "very convincing" case for a human hand in shaping the pebble tool.

Helen Rendell and Ernie Hailwood, geologists from the University of Sussex and the University of Southampton, respectively, estimated the age of the specimens by their position in sedimentary rocks and the evidence of changes in the rocks' magnetism over time. The discovery was made in the Soan Valley, southeast of Rawalpindi.

But Sally McBrearty, an anthropologist at William and Mary College who has done research in Pakistan, complains that the discoverers "have not supplied enough evidence that the specimens are that old and that they are of human manufacture."

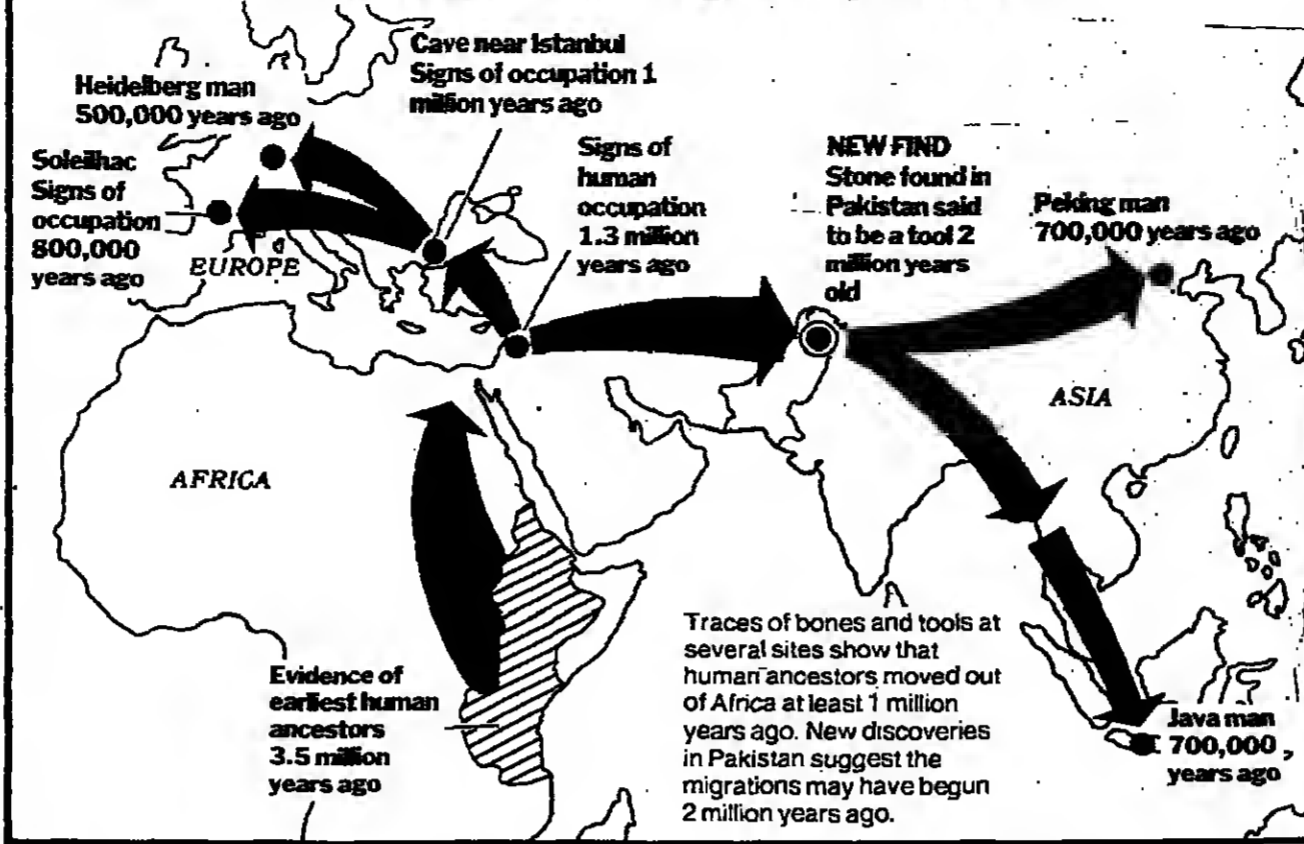
Dr. McBrearty is skeptical of the 2-million-year date because the discovery was made in a river plain, which is "not a good solid stratigraphic context." The sediment layers there have been so mixed up by flowing water over time that geologists have a hard time determining whether artifacts are embedded in their original sediments.

Another skeptic, Milford Wolpoff, a professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan, said: "I hate to use absence of evidence as an argument. But where's the evidence for what these people were doing for that intervening million years?"

Scientists have found no fossils, artifacts, or other unequivocal traces of human migration into Asia or Europe before 1 million years ago. "We can't prove anything beyond a million," said David Pilbeam, a paleoanthropologist at Harvard University.

According to current knowledge of fossils, the earliest humanlike ancestors, known as hominids, appeared in eastern and southern Africa at least 3.5 million years ago. "I

The Spread of Human Ancestors: Fragmentary Evidence



think we know about as well as we know anything in paleontology that our branch of the evolutionary tree grew in Africa." Stephen Jay Gould, a Harvard paleontologist and historian of science, has written.

The earliest appearance of the genus Homo, the direct human ancestral line, occurred about 2.5 million years ago with Homo habilis. This species disappeared about 1.6 million years ago, when Homo erectus emerged. Archaic forms of Homo sapiens appeared and displaced Homo erectus about 300,000 years ago. Most scientists believe Homo sapiens, like its pre-

decessors, arose in Africa and migrated elsewhere, though some argue that variants of Homo sapiens arose in more than one place.

Early human traces in Asia and Europe are few and far between. The oldest known skeletal remains of Homo erectus outside Africa are those specimens usually referred to as Peking Man and Java Man. Peking Man fossils found at the Lantian site in China are at least 600,000 years old.

In Europe, the oldest known human remains are a 500,000-year-old jaw found near Heidelberg. The earliest undisputed site of European hominid occupation is at Soleihac, in the Massif Central of France, where 800,000-year-old tools and animal remains have been excavated.

The animals were the last to be inhabited. Until recently it was believed that the ancestors of the Indians first arrived from Asia no later than 15,000 years ago. But discoveries in South America indicate that human occupation occurred as early as 32,000 years ago. The corridor of migration to both Europe and Asia presumably

ran through the Middle East, but only recently have archaeologists begun to dig up any strong evidence. Scientists from Hebrew University in Jerusalem have found many kinds of stone tools at a site called Ubeidiya on the southeastern shore of the Sea of Galilee. F. Clark Howell, a professor of anthropology at the University of California, at Berkeley, said: "There's no question these specimens are more than a million years old, perhaps 1.3 million years old."

Dr. Howell plans to conduct a detailed investigation next June of a cave near Istanbul that could also be one of the oldest known sites of early humans outside Africa. Preliminary excavation of Yarımburgaz Cave turned up pebble tools and what appeared to be a hearth in the sediments. Turkish geologists estimated could be 1 million years old.

Scholars have yet to develop any elaborate theories to explain why early humans began to scatter from their African homelands. "Until it's clear when they migrated, there are infinite possible reasons for the migration," Dr. Pilbeam observed.

If the migrations began 1 million years ago, the human ancestors might have been simply following the animals they hunted for subsistence. Scientists have noted a widespread exodus of animals from Africa about that time, possibly the result of climatic change.

If the migrations began about 1.5 million years ago, which is Dr. Howell's hunch, the reasons could be partly economic and environmental but could also include the growing intellectual curiosity and capability of the recently evolved Homo erectus.

Dr. Wolpoff suggested that the early migrants had moved out of the African highlands and some-where adapted to living along the coast, both a response to environmental conditions and a manifestation of increasingly humanlike versatility. The coast, he said, were "their highway to the rest of the world." But because of fluctuating sea levels over the last 2 million years, with the coming and going of ice ages, Wolpoff said most of the evidence might have been flooded out.

Inventor Working To Process Cheaper Nitrogen Fertilizer

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — An Israeli inventor sees a new relationship among three disparate problems: Many farmers around the world cannot afford the nitrogen fertilizer they need; the long-term supply outlook for oil and gas, the key source of nitrogen fertilizer, is poor; and many utilities have electricity they cannot sell, at least in the short term.

The inventor, Moshe Alamaro, says he has a system to ameliorate all three problems. It is based on a technology used in Norway earlier this century but has refinements that more than double its efficiency. The system makes the basic component of nitrogen fertilizer from the nitrogen in air, using only electricity and water.

Nitrogen is plentiful — room-temperature air is 80 percent nitrogen — but nearly all of it is in an inert form that plants cannot use. Since World War I the dominant method for making nitrogen fertilizer, called the Haber-Bosch process, is to "fix" the nitrogen atom with three atoms of hydrogen, forming ammonia. The hydrogen source is usually natural gas, which is a petroleum derivative, or natural gas.

But Mr. Alamaro, an Israeli agricultural engineer who studied energy management in Oslo, proposes to revive museum-piece technology that was used in Norway from 1905 until 1940, the Birkeland and Eyde process.

The process uses an electric arc to heat air to above 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit (1,088 degrees Celsius), at which temperature nitrogen and oxygen combine to form nitric oxide. The air is cooled rapidly, bore the nitric oxide decomposes into useful forms. One form of fertilizer that can be produced is nitric acid. Another is calcium nitrate, made by neutralizing the nitric acid with low-grade limestone.

Mr. Alamaro is studying a system for making nitrogenous fertilizer without limestone. In the Birkeland and Eyde process, only 4 percent of the energy

used actually fixes nitrogen into usable forms. Mr. Alamaro believes he can raise the efficiency to at least 10 percent, in part by improving improvements in the technology of turning heat into electricity, recycling some of the heat given off in the cooling, to generate more electricity for use in the electric arc.

His company, Desben International Inc., plans to put the entire mechanism on a truck or railroad car, allowing it to be transported to the site where the fertilizer is needed to eliminate transportation costs, which add substantially to the cost of the product.

Jerome H. Marten, vice president for technology of the Davy McKee Corporation, which builds conventional fertilizer plants, observed: "All classic chemical-process economics say that below a certain size, things get more expensive. It seems to fly in the face of conventional wisdom."

He added that the power demand of the proposed system, two megawatts, would limit its use to areas with high-voltage power lines, and that the fertilizer produced was in a form not generally used by farms, in an amount that would be too small for many operations.

No prototype of the nitrogen plant has been built, but several utility companies have expressed strong interest, and Boston Edison gave the system an honorable mention in a recent contest it ran for inventions using electricity.

Mr. Alamaro says his process will make 107 grams (3.5 ounces) of nitric oxide per kilowatt-hour, compared with about 36 grams under the old process. To break even, he said, electricity must sell for 2 cents a kilowatt-hour.

Retail electric customers in the Eastern United States pay five to eight times that much, but in other places, power goes begging at far lower prices. Hydro-Quebec, for example, sometimes dumps billions of gallons of water over dams beside idle hydroelectric turbines and sells electricity for less than 2 cents a kilowatt-hour. It has expressed interest in having Desben as a customer.

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The above positions require good knowledge of English. Knowledge of Arabic will be an advantage. ADNOC's attractive benefits include a competitive tax-free remuneration, good career prospects, medical care, family accommodation, furniture allowance, paid home leave for the family and educational assistance for eligible children. Interested candidates are invited to forward their detailed applications together with photocopies of their education and experience certificates, within three weeks from the date hereof, to:

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IN BRIEF

Ozone Hole in Arctic Eases, For Now

LONGYEARBYEN, Spitsbergen-Norway (AP) — A Norwegian scientist who detected an ozone "hole" last year over this remote arctic region says the atmosphere apparently has recovered.

But the physicist, Svend H.H. Larsen, and other atmospheric specialists say the arctic skies may be watched more closely for the possible onset of a severe ozone depletion, like the one in Antarctica. Ozone depletion would be even far troubling at the North Pole, since the world's population concentrations lie nearest the Arctic Circle. Spurred by the ozone probe at the South Pole, representatives of 31 nations will meet Sept. 16 in Montreal to seek final agreement on cutting back production of chlorofluorocarbons, industrial chemicals that can deplete ozone in the stratosphere.

The upper-atmosphere layer of ozone, an unstable form of oxygen, is essential to life on Earth, since it absorbs much of the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation. Each one percent decrease in ozone at high altitudes means 200,000 additional cases of skin cancer worldwide every year, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has estimated.

Breast-Feeding and Cancer Risk

BOSTON (UPI) — A study involving more than 10,000 women found that those who breast-fed their babies significantly reduced their risk of getting ovarian and breast cancer, researchers from the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta said. The researchers said that the study shows women who nursed their infants had fewer cases of the cancers than did women who had children but did not breast-feed. Studies have shown that having babies reduces a woman's risk of both cancers, but this is the first major study to indicate breast-feeding also plays a role in cancer prevention.

"Breast-feeding produces hormonal changes," said Dr. Nancy Lee, an epidemiologist from the centers. "Discovering this association gives us more knowledge about these very dangerous cancers." She said doctors have speculated that breast and ovarian cancer may be linked to hormonal changes in the body.

Bacteria Killing Dolphins in U.S.

NORFOLK, Virginia (UPI) — Common bacteria normally found in coastal waters have recently become lethal to the bottle-nosed dolphins that swim and feed along the shore from Virginia to New Jersey, according to Dr. Frank R. Gerasi, a marine pathologist.

However, Dr. Gerasi, the leader of a team of scientists that is investigating the deaths of more than 200 dolphins since July 1, added that the scientists still did not know what was weakening the dolphins and making them susceptible to bacteria with which they usually live in harmony. Dr. Gerasi said the search for what weakens the dolphins, possibly a virus, a biological toxin, some man-made pollution or immunological disorder, would continue. "We'll be in this area as long as required to unravel the mystery," he said. The bacteria blamed for the deaths include streptococci and a large number of vibrio bacteria that the animals usually carry in their systems and that are found in the ocean.

U.S. Dentist Experiments With Laser

WALLED LAKE, Michigan (UPI) — The fear of the dentist chair may die down if an experimental laser proves successful in sealing tooth decay and replacing the dreaded drill.

Dr. Terry Myers is treating tooth decay with a laser under an experimental program approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. He's believed to be the first dentist in the United States with FDA approval to experiment on volunteer patients. The FDA, which must approve a medical device before dentists and physicians use it, evaluating the laser. "It's noiseless, quicker, more effective and doesn't require use of an anesthetic or painkiller," Dr. Myers told The Detroit News.

Myers said his laser poses little risk to the patient and makes tooth enamel more resistant to decay. However, dental schools will need additional research before lasers are widely used. One researcher determined laser dentistry was "impractical" and posed a risk of damage to tooth nerves, the newspaper reported.

Scientists Discover Distant Quasar

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — A team of American and British scientists has found a quasar whose light reached Earth after traveling for 13 billion years through space, making it one of the most distant objects ever observed in the universe.

The quasar — extremely bright light from deep space — was spotted by the researchers in New South Wales, Australia. The University of Pittsburgh announced recently. The observation of the quasar will allow scientists for the first time to study in detail the properties of the universe when it was young — or about 1 billion years old — and less than 20 percent of its present size, the university said.

Scientists believe quasars are sources of regions of very high energy in space. A single quasar can radiate the same amount of energy as 100,000 billion stars.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

S&P Foresees a Record In Stock Splits This Year

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A record number of companies are expected to split their stock this year, yet another indication of the bull market's strength. So far this year, Standard & Poor's Corp. said, 158 companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange have split their stocks, issuing additional shares to their stockholders. By the end of the year, the statistical and stock advisory service said, there may be as many as 250 stock splits, compared with 207 last year and 109 in both 1984 and 1985.

The number of splits is often a mirror of the overall condition of the market. In 1962, a lackluster year for equities, there were only 64 splits, the next year, as the bull market came into full swing, there were 225 splits, the most ever recorded.

Stock splits are a traditional side effect of a dramatically rising stock market, as companies seek to hold their stock prices down so they can continue to attract small investors. Corporations generally prefer to split their stock once it passes the \$100 level, although there are exceptions.

One company that appears to be considering a split is Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. Last week, Royal Dutch told S&P that its management was "not comfortable" with its stock price at \$134.25 a share.

Earlier this month, Exxon Corp., whose shares have been trading around \$100, announced a 2-for-1 stock split, effective Sept. 14. And Wisconsin Energy Corp., a utility company, completed a 2-for-1 stock split at about \$50 a share in June. Its shares closed on Tuesday at \$26.

Exxon and Wisconsin Energy were among five dozen stocks on a list of possible splitters published early this year by S&P.

Noticeably absent from the list is an active stock-splitter: IBM.

A stock split does not in itself affect the value of shareholders' holdings because it does not increase the proportional ownership of a company. As the number of shares outstanding rises, the price falls. If a stockholder owns 100 shares priced at \$50, and the company announces a 2-for-1 stock split, the investor receives a certificate for another 100 shares. After the split, the shares might initially trade for about \$25.

However, splits tend to have a positive psychological effect on investors, and they usually indicate that the company is doing well. Large companies usually do not split their stock unless earnings are rising and management expects continued growth.

"Stockholders like splits," said Joseph Tighe, assistant managing editor of the Outlook, S&P's weekly advisory publication.

Splits often rise in anticipation of a split, upon the announcement of a split, or sometimes in a delayed response after the split. In addition, the dividend is often raised before the split or shortly afterward, which encourages even higher stock prices.

On S&P's list of possible splits are some high-priced issues such as Merck & Co., which has climbed from a 52-week low of \$122.20 to \$207.875 on Tuesday. Merck announced recently that its directors would consider a split in November.

Noticeably absent from the current S&P list of possibilities is International Business Machines Corp. "I don't think it will split this year," Mr. Tighe said. IBM said it would not comment on any plans for a split.

IBM's last split — four shares for one — occurred in May 1979. In the year before the split, IBM's shares had ranged from \$294.50 to \$322.

Longtime holders of IBM have fared well from its stock splits. An owner of 100 shares worth \$14,450 in 1934 would today have more than 67,300 shares worth a total of more than \$11.5 million at Tuesday's price of \$171.75 a share. The stock has risen from a 52-week low of \$115.75.

New Head At French Treasury
Paris Club Chief Succeeds Lebegue

PARIS — Jean-Claude Trichet, chairman of the so-called Paris Club of Western creditor nations, will succeed Daniel Lebegue as the new director of the French Treasury, the government said Wednesday.

The Paris Club conducts debt negotiations with Third World countries, but Mr. Trichet, 44, has also been chief of staff to the finance minister, Edouard Balladur, since the conservative government led by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac came to power in March 1986.

Mr. Lebegue, who helped oversee a sweeping liberalization of French financial markets, is to become president of state-owned Banque Nationale de Paris. The bank is a leading candidate for privatization once the flotation of Compagnie Financière de Suez is completed in October, banking sources said.

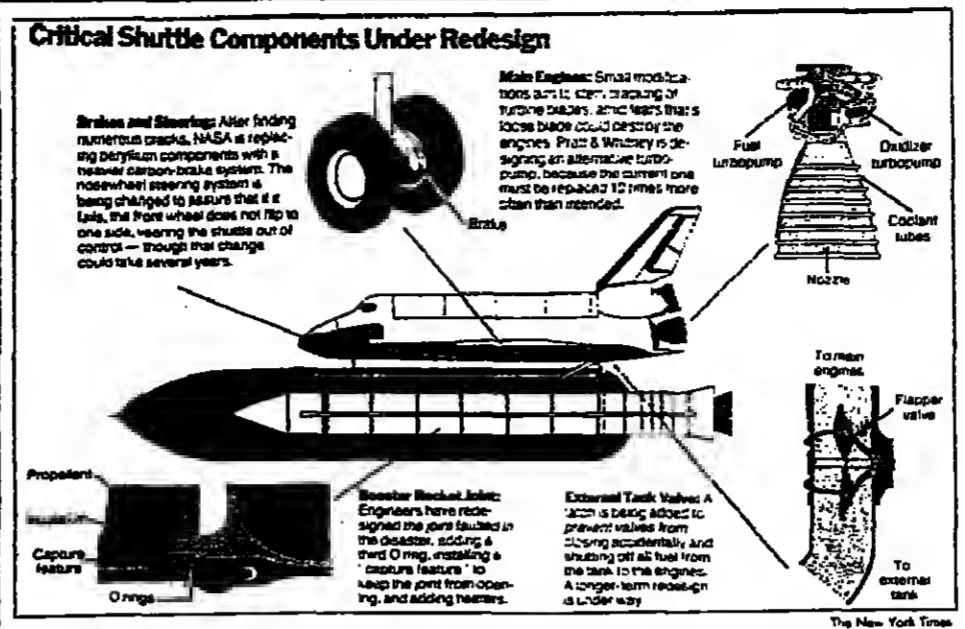
The moves, involving two of the most important posts for determining French economic policy, had been expected.

Mr. Lebegue, 44, has spent three years as Treasury director and presided over such changes as the expansion of the money market, the introduction of new financial instruments and the lifting of restrictions on credit and prices.

Mr. Trichet will be replaced as Mr. Balladur's chief of staff by Charles de Courcelle, 43, a banker. He will take a leave of absence as head of the banking department at another state-owned bank, Crédit Commercial de France, a Finance Ministry statement said.

While none of the moves is expected to lead to any significant policy changes, banking sources said, Mr. Trichet's appointment as Treasury director should add to the weight being given to international affairs in French policy-making.

Mr. Trichet will retain the chairmanship of Paris Club meetings. Between 1978 and 1981, he served as industrial affairs adviser to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and also headed the international affairs division of the Treasury before joining Mr. Balladur's staff.



Morton Thiokol Faces a Major Test
Rocket Firing in Utah Desert Is Chance at Redemption

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Early Thursday afternoon a scrubby desert valley west of here will erupt in a two-minute stream of fire that Morton Thiokol Inc., maker of the space shuttle's solid rocket boosters, hopes will begin to erase memories of the last 19 months.

If all goes according to plan, this will be the first full-scale test of the shuttle's boosters since they were redesigned after the Challenger disaster that killed seven astronauts. For the U.S. space program, the test firing will be the most critical step yet toward getting the shuttle flying again next summer. At Thiokol's plant here at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains, the test is also viewed as a long-awaited chance at redemption.

"We've taken a lot of hits for a long time now," said U. Edward Garrison, the head of the company's aerospace group. "We want to show everyone that we are capable of doing the job."

Tuesday afternoon green-jacketed Thiokol engineers swarmed around the test site, rigging the last of more than 500 sensors that will monitor the booster's most critical components. Experts, both inside and outside the company, expect that readings from those sensors will confirm their belief that the booster is now fixed.

But measuring changes within Thiokol itself — perhaps as cen-

tral a question for the shuttle program as the performance of new O-rings and redesigned rocket castings — is a far less exact science. The people who investigated the Challenger accident blamed not only Thiokol's hardware but also the company's management. Not surprisingly, there are conflicting views on how well the company has solved

Challenger fly are gone now, either retired or pushed aside. As the test firings near, Thiokol morale has picked up. Dissenters say they are now heard, if not always heeded. An inquiry by the FBI into charges of fraud related to the shuttle contract appears to have fizzled.

The company's stock, now up 50 percent from the day after the disaster to above \$50, continues to rise. So do its profits, though the space division's earnings have fallen by half. In Thiokol's fiscal fourth quarter, ended June 30, net income rose 21 percent to \$36.4 million, on revenues of \$55.8 million.

"There's been an awful lot of progress, and some real intelligent people have been brought in," said Robert Ebeling, a senior engineer and former internal critic, who retired from Thiokol in June after a year of treatment for the visions of disaster that have haunted him since the day the Challenger blew up. "They're not about to make the same mistake twice."

At the same time, there are subtle signs that the troubles of the company are not yet behind it. Little in Thiokol's basic management structure has changed, and some engineers say they are fearful that the atmosphere that prevented them from returning as the shuttle flying again. Although the aerospace group has won about \$250 million in new contracts since the disaster, some big

See THIOKOL, Page 15

U.S. Trade Gap Reached Record In 2d Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to \$39.53 billion in the April-June quarter, the largest deficit on record for a three-month period, the government reported Wednesday.

The increase followed a deficit of \$38.76 billion, the previous record, in the January-March quarter, the Commerce Department reported. The department had earlier reported that the first-quarter deficit was \$38.33 billion.

The report basically repeats the trade figures announced monthly by the Commerce Department, except that the balance-of-payments method used for this report excludes military aid while adding traffic in nonmonetary gold and the freight costs involved in trade with Canada.

Analysts saw the report as evidence that the U.S. trade picture was not improving, despite more than two years of declines in the value of the dollar against other key currencies. A weaker dollar makes imports more expensive for Americans and U.S. goods more competitive abroad.

But despite a dollar worth only 40 to 50 percent of what it was worth in mid-1985, imports in the April-June quarter increased 4 percent to \$99.5 billion.

What makes the latest report important is that it revealed that import volume rose 2 percent between April and June while the volume of exports leaving U.S. shores increased 4 percent.

"The dollar's depreciation is continuing to drive up import prices and import volume, but there's very little easing of import penetration," said Sara Johnson of Data Resources Inc. in Lexington, Massachusetts. "I think that's really the source of the problem."

"We have to run twice as fast to stay in place."

The report "indicates how deep-seated this trade problem is," said Lawrence Chimere, president of Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates, an analysis firm in Balwyn, Pennsylvania.

The largest increase in imports was in passenger cars from Asia. Imports of Japanese automobiles were up 15 percent while imports from Korea soared 90 percent.

Oil imports accounted for \$1.3 billion of the \$3.8 billion increase in imports. The average number of barrels brought into the United States daily rose to 6.32 million from 6.09 million, while the average price per barrel hit \$17.32 after averaging \$15.64 in the first quarter.

Non-petroleum imports in the deficit, Page 15

Bonn Says Surplus in Trade Grew

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West Germany reported Wednesday that its merchandise trade surplus widened to a provisional 9.9 billion Deutsche marks (\$5.4 billion) in July from 8.3 billion DM in June.

But economists said those figures masked a continuing slowdown in real exports triggered by the mark's rise against the dollar.

The July surplus shrank in comparison with July 1986, when the figure was 10.9 billion DM. And the country's current account surplus, a wider measure of trade, narrowed to a provisional 4.8 billion DM in July from a revised 5.4 billion DM in June and 6 billion DM in July 1986.

The June figure had been previously reported as 4.8 billion DM. Current account includes services, tourism, transportation and other items such as interest and profits earned abroad.

The July figures showed a growing appetite in West Germany for foreign goods resulting from higher private consumption. Imports rose 5 percent, to 35.6 billion DM from 33.8 billion DM in June, while exports climbed 8 percent, to 45.5 billion DM from 42.1 billion DM.

But economists said that exports were not likely to contribute to growth in West Germany's gross national product this year, projected at 1 to 1.5 percent.

Because of the mark's strength and rising private consumption, imports are rising at a faster rate than exports in real terms, resulting in a decline in net exports, said Ulrich Wittman, an economist at Bank in Liechtenstein GmbH in Frankfurt.

Currency Rates

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Amsterdam	2.38	2.31	1.12	0.3375	0.1555	—	5.08	1.347	1.494
London	1.63	1.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	6.55	6.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geneva	1.48	1.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	1.48	1.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berlin	1.48	1.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munich	1.48	1.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	4.76	4.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copenhagen	13.46	13.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helsinki	5.94	5.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oslo	4.76	4.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	4.76	4.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	1.63	1.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Oslo	4.76	4.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	4.76	4.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mitsui Seeks Safeguard On Investment in Iran
Denies It Plans Eventual Withdrawal From Petrochemical Plant Venture

TOKYO — Mitsui & Co. the main partner in a consortium building a petrochemical complex in Iran, took a formal step on Wednesday that could lead to its withdrawal from the project.

The company filed a note with Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry reserving its rights to claim government insurance on damage to the Iran-Iraq Petrochemical Co. project caused by the Iran-Iraq war, MITI officials said.

The 15-year overseas insurance provided by MITI, which covers losses caused by wars, coups and bankruptcies on projects in foreign countries, was to expire Thursday. MITI sources said Mitsui was looking for ways to withdraw from the project without damaging Japan's ties with Iran. But a spokesman for Mitsui denied that the move was aimed at paving the way for the group's exit from the project.

"It's just a technical problem. This doesn't mean that we've decided to withdraw from the project," he said.

Mitsui heads Iran Chemical Development Co., a group of Japanese companies with a major share in the 50-50 project with Iran. Since an agreement was signed in 1971, Japanese companies have invested 320 billion yen (\$2.25 billion) in the project, and the Iranian government has spent 280 billion yen.

The Mitsui spokesman said the move was aimed at covering the company's 135 billion yen investment if it decided to abandon the project. Under the law governing overseas insurance, Mitsui must prove damage to the project if it chooses to give it up, officials said. "It's so hard to prove it. We have no idea how much damage there is at the plant site because Iranians

Debtor Nations Still Able to Twist Bankers' Arms

LONDON — Debtor nations still have enough muscle to win concessions from creditors despite a new hard line that banks have taken toward Third World loans, according to bankers and economists.

As proof, they cited Argentina's ability to secure generous terms in a \$34 billion debt package completed on Friday — the first such deal since banks effectively began writing down the value of billions of dollars of Third World debt in May.

"It shows the banks are realizing that if you push too much, you don't get anything," said Ingrid Iversen, an economist at American Express International Bank in London.

Some bankers and economists said that the deterioration in value of Third World loans since the start of the writedowns, which were supposed to shift the balance of power back to the banks, shows that bankers are gloomier than ever.

The writedowns, an effective acknowledgment that the loans were worth less than face value, allowed the banks to sell this debt more easily, in a small but growing market, to investors willing to assume the collection risk.

Among other things, the move was intended to free the banks from much of the pressure debtors could wield. But the loans, sold at a discount, suddenly have a very visible — and declining — value.

The Argentine package postpones the payment date on some \$30 billion of debt, out of Argentina's total of about \$53 billion. It

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Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	1 month	3 months	6 months	9 months	1 year
Dollar	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Swiss	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Japanese	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Other	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.	Aug 24, 1987	U.S. \$200.84
Amsterdam	200.84	200.84
London	200.84	200.84
Paris	200.84	200.84
Zurich	200.84	200.84
Frankfurt	200.84	200.84
Berlin	200.84	200.84
Munich	200.84	200.84
Stockholm	200.84	200.84
Copenhagen	200.84	200.84
Helsinki	200.84	200.84
Oslo	200.84	200.84
Norway	200.84	200.84

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, volume, and price changes.

Market Sales table showing NYSE 3 a.m. volume, NYSE adv. vol., and NYSE adv. vol. excl. OTC.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Today's P.M. values.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table listing various market activities.

NASDAQ Index table showing various market indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing active stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table listing various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table listing market events and news.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell volumes.

Dow Jones Averages table listing various market averages.

Standard & Poor's Index table listing various market indices.

Previous NASDAQ Diary table listing market activities.

AMEX Stock Index table listing various market indices.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices and market data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Dow Falls Amid Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rapidly extended their losses in active trading Wednesday after drifting at lower levels for much of the session.

IBM Lower on Rating Change

NEW YORK — The share price of International Business Machines Corp. fell Wednesday after a reported change by Salomon Brothers in its rating of the stock from a buy to a hold.

Large table of stock prices and market data, continuing from the left side.

Advertisement for AMETEK heating systems, featuring the text '96% EFFICIENT' and 'AMETEK Paoli, Pennsylvania 19301'.

Lufthansa Considers Buying Hilton From Allegis

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Deutsche Lufthansa AG, West Germany's state-owned airline, said Wednesday it was considering buying the Hilton International hotel chain from Allegis Corp. of the United States.

The Hilton International chain consists of 90 hotels in 43 countries outside the United States and has annual sales of around \$700 million. It claims to be the third-largest hotel chain in the world.

Lufthansa would finance the purchase by selling 75 percent of the hotel chain's shares to the public. It would retain a 10 percent stake in Hilton's equity while Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's largest commercial bank, would hold 15 percent.

Lufthansa holds a 10 percent stake in the Kempinski chain of five luxury hotels in West Germany. In conjunction with Swissair and British Airways, it holds 62 percent of the 15-hotel Penta chain.

Nobel Unit Bidding for Danish Firm

By Juris Kaza
Special to the Herald Tribune
STOCKHOLM — A subsidiary of Sweden's Nobel Industries AB said Wednesday it is making a friendly bid for Sadolin & Holmblad A/S, which analysts said values the Danish paint, ink, adhesives and chemicals group at 625 million Danish kroner (\$89 million).

Bank Rejects TRI Offer for Fermenta

STOCKHOLM — A bid for Fermenta AB, the troubled Swedish biotechnology company, by Trans Resources Inc. of the United States has stalled after a major shareholder, Nordbanken, rejected the offer on Wednesday.

largest shareholder, has agreed in principle to sell its 40 percent to TRI if at least 90 percent of the shareholders accept the bid. Industry sources said that Fermenta's bank debts were three times as high as the offering price, and its managing director, Kjell Brandstrom, said he still hoped the deal would go through.

The many small investors who, along with Nordbanken, are the chief holders of B shares, have complained about the large price difference between the two types of shares. The minor shareholders control 65 percent of equity in the company.

9 Japanese Banks Will Buy Corporate Notes From BofA

TOKYO — Nine Japanese banks have agreed to buy \$130 million in corporate securities that BankAmerica Corp. will issue to strengthen its capital base, Japanese bankers said Wednesday.

Electrolux Profit Climbs by 12%

STOCKHOLM — Electrolux AB said Wednesday that profit rose 12 percent in the first half to 150 billion kroner (\$234.8 million) from 134 billion kroner a year earlier.

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Clore Stake in Rorer Puts Robins Merger at Risk

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — An announcement by the Swiss investor Alan E. Clore that he might seek control of Rorer Group Inc. could derail the drug company's proposed merger with A.H. Robins Co., analysts say.

Mr. Clore, who has previously bought large stakes in Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., Allied Stores Corp. and Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp., disclosed late Tuesday that he owns 12.2 percent, or 2.7 million shares, of Rorer's stock outstanding.

decided whether to increase his holdings in Rorer, which is based in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Clore originally began to buy shares in the Rorer Group in the fall of 1985 and increased his stake to 15.1 percent. In May 1986, he began selling shares, and a year later his holdings were down to 12.3 percent.

Institut Mérieux and Caisse de Dépôt et Placement du Québec have each acquired 2,750,000 shares of CDC Life Sciences Inc. Lazard Frères & Co. New York and Lazard Frères et Cie Paris. August 25, 1987.

Sony's Profit Plunged 59% In Quarter Ended June 30

TOKYO — Sony Corp., the leading Japanese maker of consumer electronics, reported Wednesday that its group net profit fell 59 percent to 3.38 billion yen (\$23.6 million at current rates) in the last quarter. The company blamed the yen's steep rise and intensifying competition overseas for the fall.

counting for 30.8 percent of total sales, fell 6.8 percent from a year earlier because of the yen's rise, despite an increase in sales of compact disc players, audio tapes and floppy-disk drives.

Regional U.S. Banks Merge For National Competition

BOSTON — Shawmut Corp. and Hartford National Corp., two small U.S. banking companies, said they approved a merger Wednesday creating a banking and financial services organization with \$25 billion in assets and the intention to compete nationally.

hillion and a New England banking franchise of 250 offices. Each Hartford National shareholder will receive one share in the new company for each Hartford share held on the transaction date, officials said.

GENERALI Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. 1986 Highlights and 1986 Consolidated Statement. Includes financial tables for assets, liabilities, and premiums.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, and Close. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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U.S. Futures. Via The Associated Press. Aug. 26. Table listing futures contracts for various commodities.

Grains. Table listing grain futures contracts.

COYBANS (CBT). Table listing soybean futures contracts.

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Table showing subscription rates for various countries and currencies. Columns include Country/Currency, 12 months (+2 months FREE), 6 months (+1 month FREE), 3 months (+2 weeks FREE), and You save per copy.

Subscription form for the International Herald Tribune. Includes fields for name, address, city, country, and telephone number.

Currency Options. Table listing currency options for various currencies.

Financial. Table listing financial data for various companies.

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Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune featuring the text 'Now morning delivery for most readers!' and the newspaper's logo.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Table listing NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

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Floating-Rate Notes

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Deutsche Marks

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For example, has he been giving your investment portfolio the individual attention and skill it needs to perform consistently well? Year in and year out? In good times and bad? If not, consider the time-tested credentials of Bank Julius Baer, one of Switzerland's most prestigious private banks. We have specialized in international asset management for over 40 years, serving a demanding and growing clientele around the world.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 26th Aug. 1987

Large table listing international funds with columns for fund name, price, and change.

Advertisement for 'Monday in the Trn' featuring 'William Safire on Language' and 'High-Tech Explosions'.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex: Matthew Greene at 613595F for further information.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. See The Associated Press.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
1/4	1/4	Advest				165	135	145	+10
1/4	1/4	Affiliated				135	115	125	+10
1/4	1/4	AMER				135	115	125	+10
1/4	1/4	Audiot				135	115	125	+10
1/4	1/4	Avcon				135	115	125	+10

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
1/4	1/4	BAY				135	115	125	+10
1/4	1/4	BRT				135	115	125	+10
1/4	1/4	BSN				135	115	125	+10
1/4	1/4	Baker				135	115	125	+10
1/4	1/4	Barnes				135	115	125	+10

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
1/4	1/4	Grady				135	115	125	+10
1/4	1/4	Grady				135	115	125	+10
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1/4	1/4	Grady				135	115	125	+10

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كازمان الأصيل

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises After Heller Remark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — The dollar closed slightly higher Wednesday in Europe against most currencies, but fell below par against the Japanese and West German currencies...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, % Change. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, West German mark.

143.05 yen, which was actually below the Tuesday close of 143.15. The dollar also firmed slightly to 1.5040 Swiss francs from 1.5030, and to 1.6100 French francs after 6.0900.

cit had widened to \$39.5 billion in the April to June period, the largest shortfall on record for a three-month period. Some analysts say that one reason why central banks in West Germany and Japan could be refraining from more active dollar support is because of the resulting money supply problems...

DEFICIT: Oil Prices Rise in N.Y. On Hopes of OPEC Action

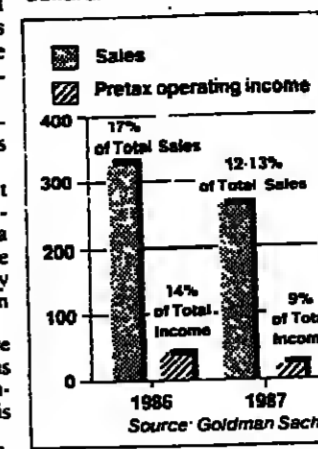
NEW YORK — Oil prices rallied Wednesday in trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange, topping the \$19 mark for the first time since last week, on reports that OPEC was taking steps to curb overproduction.

THIOKOL: Rocket Firing Is a Chance at Redemption

(Continued from first finance page) projects have slipped away. Employees, though not top management, blame the accident. Just as criticism of Thiokol's relationship with NASA began to fade on Capitol Hill two months ago, the Pentagon announced that it was withholding \$1 million a month, or 10 percent of its payments to the company, until Thiokol cleaned up its work on the first stage of the MX missile...

What Shuttle Means to Morton Thiokol

Goldman Sachs's estimates of shuttle-related contributions from various divisions for fiscal years ending June 30. In millions of dollars.



French Favor Structural EMS Changes, Not a Lower Franc

PARIS — The dollar's drop has pushed the Deutsche mark higher against the French franc, but the French government is eager to avoid a devaluation within the European Monetary System ahead of presidential elections in May...

France withdrew in early January from the intervention required to keep the franc within its permitted EMS limits, economists noted. The mark rose to a Paris fixing of 3.2436 francs on Wednesday, its highest level since early June...

divergence limit from their central rates. Also, the ministers will discuss bringing the British pound into the exchange rate mechanism and dismantling Belgium's two-tier system, in use since the late 1940s.

Oil Prices Rise in N.Y. On Hopes of OPEC Action

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Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press. Table listing various OTC stocks and their prices.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in \$ Mil. High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like ADE, AET, AETC, etc.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in \$ Mil. High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like ADE, AET, AETC, etc.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in \$ Mil. High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like ADE, AET, AETC, etc.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in \$ Mil. High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like ADE, AET, AETC, etc.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in \$ Mil. High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like ADE, AET, AETC, etc.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the outflow prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Lists various AMEX stocks and their closing prices.

BOOKS

STRAIGHT ON TILL MORNING: The Biography of Beryl Markham

By Mary S. Lovell. 408 pages. \$16.95. St. Martin's Press Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

BERYL MARKHAM'S lyrical autobiography "West With the Night" gives us a portrait of the author as a woman blessed with a special understanding of the East Africa of her youth, a woman who was a supremely competent professional, equally adept at writing, training racehorses and flying planes. I could compute that I had flown a quarter of a million miles, she wrote, explaining how she had come to be the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic from east to west. "And I could foresee that, so long as I had a plane and the sky was there, I should go on flying more miles. There was nothing extraordinary in this. I had learned a craft and had worked hard learning it. My hands had been taught to seek the controls of a plane. Usage had taught them to ease changing to a stick, as a pilot's fingers are in repose grasping an awl. No human pursuit achieves dignity until it can be called work, and when you can experience a physical loneliness for the tools of your trade, you see that the other things — the experiments, the irrelevant vocations, the vanities you used to hold — were false to you."

Mary Lovell's new biography, which places considerable emphasis on those extraneous experiments and vocations, gives us a picture of Markham considerably at odds with the aviator's self-portrait. Lovell's Markham is a self-indulgent adventuresome, inept at handling money and emotions, irresponsible as a friend and negligent as a mother. Having abandoned care of her son Gervase to her mother-in-law when he was still an infant, Markham saw little of him when he was living nearby in London; and when he lay dying from injuries sustained in his car accident in 1971, she made no effort to see him. "Many of her recent friends" writes

Lovell, "were not even aware that she had a son."

As her biographer sees it, Markham's "physical self-confidence and emotional awkwardness" were largely the result of her unconventional childhood in Kenya and her lack of a conventional family life. Having been taken there at the age of 4 by her parents, Beryl was soon abandoned by her mother, who, unable to sustain the loneliness and isolation, returned home to England. Preoccupied with the challenge of establishing a farm, her adored father left her to the care of a series of governesses, whom she routinely tormented by placing spiders in their beds. Her most constant companions were neighboring African children, and it was through them that she learned to speak the local languages as well as how to hunt with a bow and arrow and a spear.

In time, she would translate those physical skills and her sense of daring to the racetrack and to the skies, she would win acclaim and popularity for her achievements and she would write a book that she has named "West With the Night" for some reason, however, none of these talents enables Markham to support herself (when she died in 1986, she was drawing upon a fund started on her behalf by various aviation and racing world friends), and neither her three marriages nor frequent love affairs would prove emotionally sustaining.

The affair with Denis Finch Hutton, Karen Hutton's great love, the flight across the Atlantic, the encounters with wild animals and Happy Valley societies in Kenya — all the noted facts of Markham's life, alone, provide a dramatic story, and in this respect, "Straight on Till Morning" does make for absorbing reading. Unfortunately, Lovell often puts little effort into pinning down the truth — a not unimportant exercise, given all the rumors and gossip that followed in Markham's wake. And she is equally lax when it comes to conveying her subject's inner life.

Clearly, Markham, who was notoriously resistant about herself, could not have been an easy subject to portray, but the reader still expects her biographer to illuminate such issues by sifting and collating the available evidence. In this case, we are simply told, again and again, that Markham was fearless, that she was self-reliant, that she was charming, that she was better at developing friendships with animals than sustaining relationships with other human beings; and we begin to notice that descriptions of specific flights and specific racehorses are accorded more space than Markham's marriages or attempts to write. Indeed we finish "Straight on Till Morning" dismayed by the erratic course of Markham's life but ignorant of the woman herself. Better, we conclude, to simply read "West With the Night."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

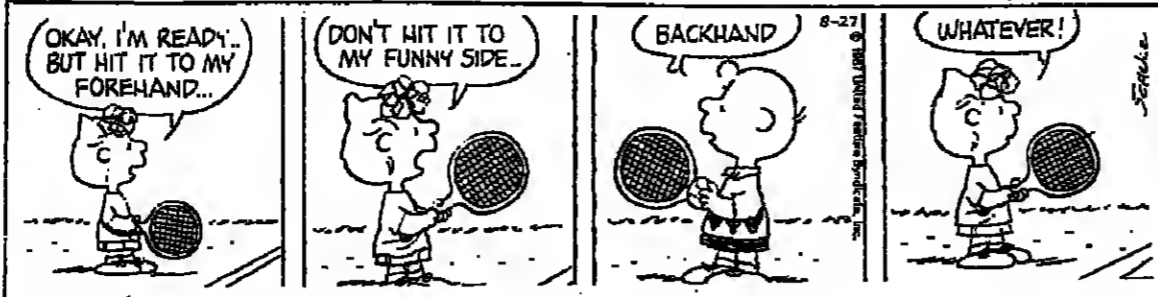
IF you start an argument about the best American partnership, the selection is much simpler by excluding winners of world team championships and those who have won the team trials that qualify for such events. Then the contestant would surely select Margy Bergin and Jerry Cohen of Little Falls, New Jersey who have a fine record in national events in the last five years. Bergin and Cohen have many sophisticated bidding ideas, one of which came into play in the recent Spingold Knockout Team Championship in Baltimore. In their methods the three no-trump response showed opening values, flat distribution, and three-card support from partner's suit. That allowed North to select a game, and Bergin chose to pass. That left Cohen with an interesting playing problem when a club was led

to the jack and his king. The normal play in spades was clearly hopeless, so South had to consider whether to try to run nine quick diamonds. That could be done if the heart suit produced four tricks. It was clear that West held at most four hearts, so Cohen made a fine move by leading that suit against the queen. That was the test. He failed by leading the nine, and his three remaining clubs withered on the vine

when his partner produced the queen. Cohen later finessed in spades and made 11 tricks without trouble. West could not be sure of the location of the club queen, although he knew that his partner had at most one more club. If he had attempted the crooked coup by putting up the ace he would have succeeded in swallowing the queen. That would have left South with the problem of guessing the best position in the end game, after West's clubs had been cashed. In the replay, the club suit presented different problems. East led the club queen against four spades and the cards in North should have covered with the king to block the suit. Not unaturally he played low, and played low again, when the jack was led. West played low, and discovered in the post-mortem that he should have overtaken with the ace and given his partner a ruff. That play certainly offered the best chance for a successful defense.

West led the club five.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



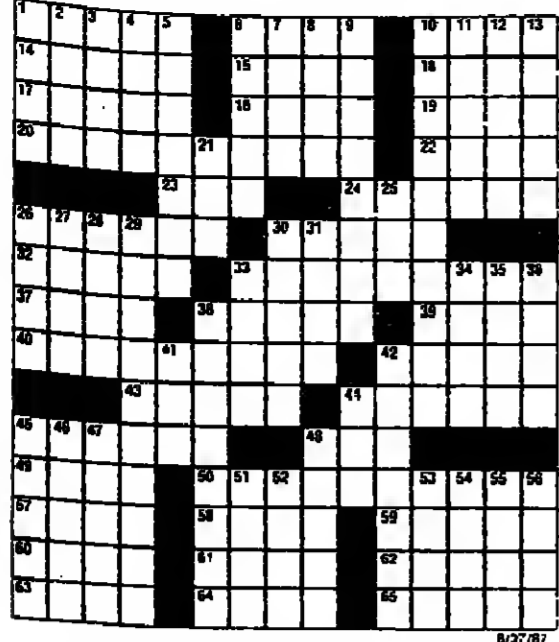
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



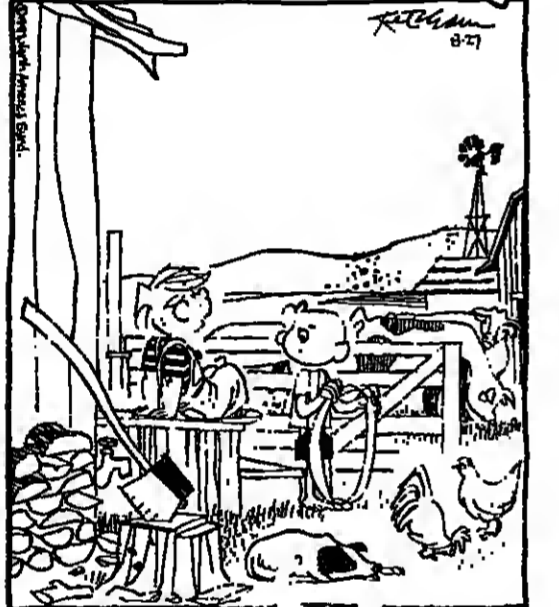
WIZARD OF ID



ACROSS: 1 Ice-cream flavor, 6 Box savings acct, 10 Injury, 14 'Okla.' aunt, 15 Deli offering, 16 State or river, 17 Frighten, 18 Spoken, 19 N.Z. parrots, 20 Weak, 22 Ingests, 23 Lincoln Cir. attraction, 24 Welcome time for employees, 26 Motley crowd, 30 Walk heavily, 32 Exhausted, 33 Targets for some kickers, 37 Suggestive look, 38 'Thoughtful' flower, 39 Boat's central structure, 40 Daily dozen, 42 Room in a Greek temple, 43 Mehitabel's companion, 44 Amish, 45 Sealskin boot, 48 Misspeak, 49 Hillside dogout, 50 Helplessly, inevitably, 57 Leonine sound, 58 Certain, 59 Den, 59 A k s, 60 Den, 61 Moslem judge, 62 'Beau' location, 63 Indian meal, 64 Patella's location, 65 Organic compound, 21 Reade's 'Wofflingim', 25 Elec. unit, 26 Respiratory sound, 27 'Family Ties' member, 28 Merriment, 29 Note of a robin or lark, 30 Rabbit, 31 Girl, 33 Cut, 34 Vend, 35 Anatomical issue, 36 Destroy, 38 Dickens character, 41 French vineyard, 42 Slaughter, 43 Twisted, 45 Tv actress, 46 W. I. memac, 47 Poisonous snake, 48 Miss Dinsmore, 49 Asian country, 52 Take on cargo, 53 Small land masses in the Seine, 54 Itemize, 55 Recent, 56 French river.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



'A KNOW, WHEN I START MISSIN' OL MARGARET, THEN I MUST BE A...'

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. RUMON, NEKEL, FLAGDY, CORRAN. Answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania.

REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Table showing closing prices in local currencies for various stock markets including Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, Paris, Tokyo, and others.

Table showing high and low close prices for various stocks and currencies, including Toronto, Zurich, and others.



SPORTS

Speier's Home Run Beats Phils, Widens Giants' Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PHILADELPHIA — Chris Speier, once a young phenom for San Francisco, has become an old

came stops in St. Louis, Minnesota and Chicago (he hit 284 for the Cubs last year).

the first inning, helping Fernando Valenzuela beat the Mets.

Cardinals 7, Astros 1: In St. Louis, Lance Johnson and Vince Coleman tripled in a two-run second as the Cardinals snapped a five-

game losing streak against Houston. Padres 5, Expos 1: In San Diego, Stan Jefferson triggered a five-run

third with a bases-empty home run, and Benito Santiago capped it with a three-run shot.

Tigers 5, Twins 4: In the American League, in Minneapolis, Doyle Alexander beat Minnesota for the second time in the week.

Blue Jays 6, Mariners 3: In Seattle, Fred McGriff drove in three runs with a double and his 17th homer of the year to spark Toronto.

Athletics 9, Orioles 7: In Oakland, California, John Candelaria scattered six hits over eight shutout innings to lift California.

Rangers 15, Royals 8: In Kansas City, Missouri, Ruben Sierra went 4-for-5 with two homers and scored the tie-breaking run in the seventh.

Red Sox 7, White Sox 3: In Boston, rookie Sam Horn hit two bases-empty homers, and Marty Barrett and Dwight Evans added RBI singles as the Red Sox downed Chicago. (AP, UPI)

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

hero. Speier, 37, hit a home run to snap an eight-inning tie as the Giants beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 3-2, here Tuesday night. The victory widened San Francisco's lead over Houston in the National League West to 1½ games.

With one out in the eighth and the score at 2-2, Speier barreled a Kevin Gross curveball off the left-field foul pole for his 10th homer of the season. On Monday, he had hit a two-run homer to a 6-1 victory over Philadelphia.

After only one season in the minors, Speier became San Francisco's regular shortstop in 1971, the last year the Giants won their division. He was a three-time All-Star before being traded to Montreal for shortstop Tim Foli in 1977. Then

Speier then became a free agent — and hooked back on with San Francisco, where he has filled in at second, short and third when injuries sidelined younger players. In 266 at-bats this year, he is hitting .248, with 34 runs batted in and two grand-slam home runs. Afield, he's made only three errors.

"Chris Speier is the most valuable player on this ballclub," said Roger Craig after Tuesday's game. "Informed of his manager's remark, Speier laughed. "That must be a difficult thing for him to give me such a compliment," he said. "My hat's off to everyone on the club. I'm just thankful to be part of it."

Pirates 1, Reds 0: In Pittsburgh, rookie Mike Dunne pitched a two-hitter for his first major league shutout.

Dodgers 3, Mets 1: In New York, John Shelby hit a two-run homer in

Molitor's Streak Alive at 39

MILWAUKEE — Paul Molitor kept his hitting streak alive at 39 games Tuesday with a single off Cleveland reliever Don Gordon.

Molitor's designated hitter had flied out, walked and grounded out before hitting Gordon's first pitch of the sixth inning for a single to right field. "I can't say I was worried," Molitor said. "But it looked like one of those nights when you swing the bat well and come up empty." He finished 1-for-4 as Milwaukee beat the Indians, 10-9.

Molitor's streak is the fifth longest in the major leagues since 1900. He trails Ty Cobb by one game, George Sisler (41 straight), Pete Rose (44) and Joe DiMaggio (56). Molitor was to try to tie Cobb here Wednesday night against Cleveland's John Farrell.

Colleges to Attempt to Dissuade NFL From Holding Supplemental Draft

Classic between Tennessee and Iowa at Giants Stadium. It is unlikely that they will be able to dissuade Rozelle from staging the draft.

Quarterback Jim McMahon's on-again, off-again status with the Chicago Bears appears off — again. Coach Mike Ditka, who had expected McMahon to start Monday night's exhibition game against St. Louis, isn't even sure McMahon will be able to play. McMahon is still recovering from shoulder surgery performed last December and his ability to throw in practice has been limited by a sore arm.

That draft, they fear, could be the first step in breaking down the tradition that collegians are not drafted before their classes have graduated. Unlike the National Basketball Association and major league baseball, which routinely draft underclassmen, the NFL has honored a 50-year agreement with the colleges not to take such players.

The supplemental draft is geared specifically to college students who have lost eligibility because they have taken money from agents.

The league reluctantly set the special draft because it feared a lawsuit from one of the players, Chris Carter of Ohio State, who lost his final year of eligibility after he accepted a loan from two agents, Norby Walters and Lloyd Bloom. Carter had threatened to sue the NFL on the ground that its refusal to draft him restricted his chances of earning a living.

Don Canham, the athletic director at the University of Michigan, sent Rozelle a letter Tuesday asking him to reconsider. It followed a strongly worded letter sent Monday by Carl Miller, the head of the country's governing body of athletic directors.

Among Miller's points were that the league acted without "reasonable discussion." He pointed to the league's long-standing relationship with the colleges. In return for the NFL's hands-off policy, the colleges have allowed pro scouts to visit athletes as well as visit them on campus.

Many of the nation's top athletic directors will be in the New York area this week for Sunday's Kickoff

of the draft. But first-round pick Rod Woodson has yet to sign, second-round DeLton Hall has been slow to learn the Steeler system since his 12-day holdout and fourth-round pick Thomas Everett is sidelined with a shoulder injury.

"You think you've got yourself some help, and you do on paper, but you've got to play the game," Dundy said. "They're three good players and they'll help eventually. When I don't know."

In their first two outings, the Eagles did not surrender a long touchdown drive, had 13 sacks, averaged only 220 net yards against and posted an opposing pass-completion average of 40 percent.

But Ryan said the Eagles could have had 10 sacks in Sunday's 19-13 overtime victory against New England. "We're not getting turn-overs," Ryan said. "If we get more pressure on the quarterback, we'll get more. And another week went by, and we haven't scored on defense." (NYT, AP)

When I don't know."

Palma made one cast with a oop popping plug I had loaned him. He had retrieved it about 10 feet (3.04 meters) when an unidentified fish of unknown size hit, paring the line. Palma apologized for losing the plug and I replied — truthfully — that it didn't matter, that what mattered was that we had finally located fish. Fifty casts and 20 minutes later, we left the spot, having raised no more fish.

The jetties and the reef produced nothing. The sun gleamed over a gently heaving ocean. And as far as we could see, there were no terns watching. The only birds visible were a trio of heavy-bodied birds gulls on the shore squabbling for possession of a desiccated skate.

I began to have doubts, but kept them from Palma and suggested that we make the long drive to Cape Poge Gut, the channel that links Cape Poge Pond with Edgartown's outer harbor. On his third cast in the Gut, Palma hooked a small bluefish.

"Be careful with him," I said. "He may be the only one. The tide is about to turn here, and when that happens, whatever blues are present will disperse."

On that second day, I rose again at 4 A.M. and went alone to Lobsterville Beach in Gay Head, where small blues had abounded less than a week earlier. I saw neither fish nor fishermen in two hours of casting.

Later that day, reports from other sources began to reach me, the essence of them being that bluefish had departed the Vineyard's shores. All informants save one blamed the usual mid-August doldrums. The lone dissenter muttered something about the completion of the Mayan calendar being a disruptive influence.

Taking pity on Palma and me, Bramhall invited us to fish a prime stretch of striped bass water at Squinnocket, a rocky portion of the Vineyard's south shore to which he has access by car. In the three hours we fished, Bramhall had three stripers make a pass at his plug. Palma had one do the same; I had none.

My friends invited me to join them for lunch, but I was beyond wanting the sustenance offered by food and drink. I had to catch a fish. I spent the remainder of the day at Lobsterville Beach, caught nothing, and started — with an incoherent litany about field winds, summer doldrums and the Mayan calendar — the one angler (an off-islander) I encountered, who asked me to tell him the best places to fish.

That night, still possessed, I called Palma and asked him if he was up for another pre-dawn shot at Wasque the following morning. He was. That trip was a near-duplicate of the first. We wound up at Cape Poge Gut, where Palma again caught two 3-pound bluefish and I nothing. The only difference was that, somewhere between the Gut and home, amusement devoured my obsession.

Palma made one cast with a oop popping plug I had loaned him. He had retrieved it about 10 feet (3.04 meters) when an unidentified fish of unknown size hit, paring the line. Palma apologized for losing the plug and I replied — truthfully — that it didn't matter, that what mattered was that we had finally located fish. Fifty casts and 20 minutes later, we left the spot, having raised no more fish.

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VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

played in New York, then the way Johnson going the playoffs — magic. The Mets could be bumbled twice in one season (in April and September) — too good to be true. A team from the Astrodome could make the playoffs two years in a row — too depressing to believe. And look at the Montreal Expos, the most overlooked team since the '86 Boston Red Sox. They could set up an all-Canada World Series, eh?

Yes, this National League business requires looking at. First of all, it's necessary to the country's biophysical balance and gastrointestinal peace that the Cincinnati Reds,

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Bob (Ice Station) Sebra

NFL NOTEBOOK

before their classes have graduated. Unlike the National Basketball Association and major league baseball, which routinely draft underclassmen, the NFL has honored a 50-year agreement with the colleges not to take such players.

The supplemental draft is geared specifically to college students who have lost eligibility because they have taken money from agents.

The league reluctantly set the special draft because it feared a lawsuit from one of the players, Chris Carter of Ohio State, who lost his final year of eligibility after he accepted a loan from two agents, Norby Walters and Lloyd Bloom. Carter had threatened to sue the NFL on the ground that its refusal to draft him restricted his chances of earning a living.

Don Canham, the athletic director at the University of Michigan, sent Rozelle a letter Tuesday asking him to reconsider. It followed a strongly worded letter sent Monday by Carl Miller, the head of the country's governing body of athletic directors.

Among Miller's points were that the league acted without "reasonable discussion." He pointed to the league's long-standing relationship with the colleges. In return for the NFL's hands-off policy, the colleges have allowed pro scouts to visit athletes as well as visit them on campus.

Many of the nation's top athletic directors will be in the New York area this week for Sunday's Kickoff

Exhibition Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Table with columns: Team, W, L, T, Pct., PF, PA. Rows include Buffalo, Indianapolis, N.Y. Jets, Miami, New England.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

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Transition

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

FOOTBALL

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

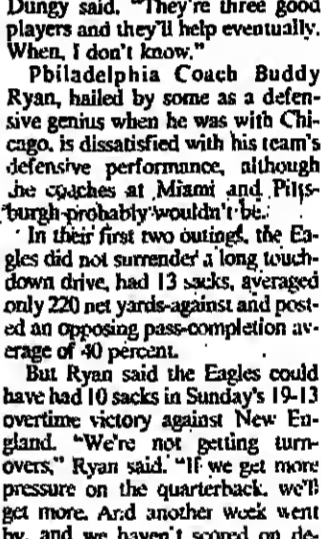
NATIONAL CONFERENCE

European Soccer

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION



Jim McMahon: Off — again.



Lou Palma, casting in vain for bluefish at Martha's Vineyard

Summer Game Revs Up for an Autumnal Cardiac

WASHINGTON — O.K., everybody up from the bottom of the pool. Put your sand shovels back in the cutlery drawer. The only way to lose life after Labor Day — back to work, back to school — is with pennants. Real ones. The kind they have in the National League, where blood fests and baseball nuts' endangered species and where DH stands for doubleheader.

Sure, end of vacation and you're not feeling so hot. There's a cure. Catch up on the summer game in time for an autumn cardiac. Go on, confess: You've lapsed.

The last time you really studied the stats Mark McGwire still had a shot at 62 home runs, the St. Louis Cardinals looked like a playoff lock and Paul Molitor was on the all-disappointment team. August does it to the best of us. Forgive us, baseball, for we've sinned.

Anything from here on in could be crucial because nobody has yet figured out the first thing about the 1987 season. Who thought the best player on the world champion New York Mets would be Howard Johnson? If they named one candy bar after Reggie Jackson when he

played in New York, then the way Johnson going the playoffs — magic. The Mets could be bumbled twice in one season (in April and September) — too good to be true. A team from the Astrodome could make the playoffs two years in a row — too depressing to believe. And look at the Montreal Expos, the most overlooked team since the '86 Boston Red Sox. They could set up an all-Canada World Series, eh?

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Tuesday's Line Scores

Table with columns: Team, Score. Rows include Oakland, Baltimore, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Toronto, Washington, Milwaukee, Chicago, Kansas City, Houston, Texas, Minnesota, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Montreal, New York.

Golf

PGA Leaders

Table with columns: Player, Score. Rows include Paul Azinger, Curtis Simpson, Scott Simpson, Ben Crenshaw, Larry Mize, David Frost, Steve Stricker, Greg Norman, Tom Kite, Fred Couples, Jay Byrd, Fred Couples, Jay Byrd, Fred Couples, Jay Byrd.

PAR BREAKERS

Table with columns: Player, Score. Rows include Mark Calcavecchio, Ben Crenshaw, Payne Stewart, Greg Norman, Fred Couples, Jay Byrd, Fred Couples, Jay Byrd.

SAND SAVES

Table with columns: Player, Score. Rows include Robert Thompson, Paul Azinger, Scott Simpson, Greg Norman, Fred Couples, Jay Byrd, Fred Couples, Jay Byrd.

DRIVING DISTANCE

Table with columns: Player, Score. Rows include John McQuinn, David Love, Greg Norman, Fred Couples, Jay Byrd, Fred Couples, Jay Byrd.

PUTTS PER GREEN

Table with columns: Player, Score. Rows include Ben Crenshaw, Larry Mize, Don Pate, Fred Couples, Jay Byrd, Fred Couples, Jay Byrd.

Major League Standings

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

ART BUCHWALD

Implausible Deniability

WASHINGTON — One of the good things to come out of the Iran-contra hearings was the phrase "plausible deniability" used by the White House minions. The object of plausible deniability was to give the president an out if anyone attempted to trace dirty White House linen to the Oval Office.



Buchwald

"The president didn't know because I didn't tell him," bragged Admiral Poindexter during the hearings, thus giving Reagan the deniability he so badly needed during the worst period of his term.

Collector to Give 300 Dalis to Spain

MADRID — An Irish art collector said he was donating his 300-painting collection of works by the Surrealist painter Salvador Dalí to the Spanish state.

deniability the firm provides: "We're sorry but Mr. Wigwam, who signs our checks, is in the hospital and won't be back for three months." Or "We regret our computer is down and we will not be able to deal with the problem until we hear from our programmer in Tokyo."

Tradesmen all carry plausible deniability cards in their wallets, which they take out and recite at will. "I didn't promise to deliver the slipcovers in August — I told you I would have them ready between August and November. It's written right here in my pocket calendar."

Personal managers are experts in plausible deniability. "There must be some mistake. We never offered you a job — we just told you that if something opened up you would get equal consideration. If you don't accept this as a reasonable explanation we will shred all copies of your résumé."

Even schoolchildren learn early in life to provide themselves with deniability. "I didn't know I was supposed to do homework because nobody told me." Or "Miss Mathers said I didn't have to turn in my term paper until Tuesday. I have the date marked in my assignment book, so she must have gotten her instructions all wrong."

And while we're at it, let's not forget the P.D. practiced by teenagers. "The reason I didn't bring the car home last night is it broke down and I could not find anyone to fix it, and I didn't want to leave it sitting out there on the Beltway, so I guarded it all night long."

"What proof do you have?" "Penny sat up with me so I wouldn't get cold."

Plausible deniability is the most important kind of deniability there is. It is a story that can't be shaken without told by an airline clerk who tells you you have no reservation or an auto mechanic who claims he has repaired your brakes. No one in the country could live without it. Even in affairs of the heart P.D. plays a most vital role.

Michael Gambon, Virtuoso on Stage

By Mel Gussow

LONDON — In London in the summer of 1976, I was disappointed to learn that Alan Bates, the star of Simon Gray's "Otherwise Engaged," had left the cast and had been replaced by an actor named Michael Gambon.

As it turned out, the relatively unknown Gambon was splendid in the role of the coolly unemotional publisher. However, I had no idea that in scarcely more than 10 years he would rise to the peak of his profession. Role for role, pound for pound, Michael Gambon is, arguably, the finest actor in the English theater.

Ask English actors which colleague they most admire and many would name Gambon. Gambon has not yet appeared on the American stage — apparently he has had neither the time nor the occasion — a major loss for American theater.

He is a stage actor who never stops challenging himself and his audience and who swings gymnastically from the weightiest of classical to sardonic contemporary comedies. Not only is he a master at Shakespeare, he is one of England's foremost interpreters of the plays of Gray, Alan Ayckbourn and Harold Pinter.

As proof of his range, this summer he has been performing three widely diverse roles in repertory at the National: Eddie Carbone in "A View from the Bridge"; Spride, the clownish butler in the 1930s farce, "Tons of Money"; and a perplexed middle-class entrepreneur in Ayckbourn's new play, "A Small Family Business."

"A View from the Bridge," as directed by Ayckbourn, has been such a success at the National that in the fall it will move to the West End. Later in the season, Gambon will act in "Uncle Vanya."

As is customary with this extraordinary actor, he is almost unrecognizable from role to role. Gambon has always had the ability to transform himself into people apparently distant from his own personality, but Eddie Carbone must be counted as a major leap.

pho into a boring match — he seems to encompass everything in sight. Emotionally as well as physically he is bone-crushing. He delivers the kind of dangerous performance one associated with Brando.

Theatergoers seeing Gambon for the first time in "A View from the Bridge" will be startled to encounter him in "Tons of Money" (as adapted and directed by Ayckbourn). In this creaky farce, he plays a small, supporting role, and wins the evening's heartiest laughs. Standing as a perpetual tilt, with his back hunched, he could be a good-natured Quasimodo. He always seems to be leaning against a door or against another actor, as each is about to give way. This is a subtle, though occasionally boisterous performance, filled with mirthful invention. The fact that he only has a few scenes does not detract from the dimension of his performance.

As another change of pace, an alternate night, he turns into Ayckbourn's Jack MacCracken, who takes over the "Small Family Business" and finds himself surrounded by increasingly greater family corruption. By Gambon's standards, MacCracken is a bland character; the actor imbues him with substance.

These three faces of Gambon are enough to certify his versatility, but one alters that word to virtuosity when considering his other accomplishments. In previous seasons, as Brecht's Galileo and as King Lear, he had the classical grandeur of Laurence Olivier. At other times, he has displayed a comic eccentricity like that of Ralph Richardson.

As a young engineer turned actor, he was significantly, discovered by Olivier who brought him into the National Theatre. Several years ago, I asked Olivier about Gambon and he replied, "He was one of my 'old boys' at the National. I started him in almost walk-on parts." He added, with evident admiration, "He's a very important actor now."

Gambon's Galileo and Lear, the first in 1981 at the National, the second in 1982 at the Royal Shakespeare Company's theater in Stratford-upon-Avon, were titanic characterizations, and a turning point in his career. Suddenly, people realized that his own-size comic talent was only one aspect of a multifaceted theater artist.

The following year he played Antony to Helen Mirren's Cleopatra for the Royal Shakespeare Company in London. It was astonishing to look at any of the three performances and to realize that there was



Michael Gambon as Galileo (top), as Eddie Carbone in "A View from the Bridge" (above left) and as the butler Spride in "Tons of Money."

also a Pinter-Gray-Ayckbourn actor within the actor's frame. One key to his artistry is that he has always been a character actor rather than a leading man. From an early age, he has played roles older than his years, a fact that is helped by his robust, leonine physique. Although he played the role of the husband in "Beetsey," later interpreted on the screen by Jeremy Irons, he has not generally been cast in romantic leads.

Though his reputation has been growing by the year on the London stage, Gambon has made only a few films (starring Ben Kingsley and Glenda Jackson as the kindly zookeeper in "Turtle Diary"). However, Dennis Potter's recent English television

mini-series, "The Singing Detective," suddenly turned him into a household name in Britain.

In an interview in the current issue of Drama, an English magazine, Gambon characterized his technique as "almost like method acting." Before going on stage, he said, "I stand there trying to find the center of the character. Sometimes, you don't find it and you get by on a sort of sense-memory of what it was like when it worked. But I know when I've got him. I finish with my heart pounding, feeling as if I've been running."

If Marion Brando had continued to work in the theater, he might have developed into an American Michael Gambon.

PEOPLE

Physics Prof Pops Out in a Bubbly Shoot-Out

A physics professor's attempt to set the world distance record has failed. Flying champagne popped the Heinrich Medicus court in Saratoga, California, but failed to pop the Guinness Book of World Records. His best effort was 96 feet 8 inches. Medicus, a physicist at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, said he should have done more research. "But I'm not a broken man."

A new book has been published in the Soviet Union about the life of a woman, she is the subject of a forthcoming opera, and a fund-raising campaign known as "Project Samanina" also has been started to finance projects between children of the Soviet Union and other nations and to erect a monument in memory of the girl from Maine, the Communist Party daily Pravda reported Wednesday. Samanina, who died in a plane crash on Aug. 25, 1985, at age 13, gave the international attention when she wrote a letter to Yuri Andropov, Soviet leader, in December 1982, expressing concern about her expressing concern over Andropov's invited Samanina and her parents to the Soviet Union in 1983.

The gawkers, the paparazzi and the television crews were back in Los Angeles Superior Court to record the moment as Joan Collins was granted a divorce from her fourth husband, Peter Holm. Collins, dressed in a white suit decorated by twin butterfly pins, told Judge Kenneth Black that irreconcilable differences had led to the split and no further counseling could save the 13-month-old union. Black swiftly pronounced the marriage over. This latest round in the eight-month divorce war took about a minute. Later, the star of television's "Dynasty" stood before cameras and reporters to dismiss the 40-year-old Holm as a "bit of a loser" and an "ex-husband in my life." Vowing she will not marry a fifth time, the actress joked, "I don't need a husband. I need a wife." Holm and Collins are due back in court Oct. 7 to spar over his request for \$80,000 in support and his claim to a "substantial" portion of Collins's holdings.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for International Classified with various categories: CONGRATULATIONS and BIRTHDAY MESSAGE CENTER, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MOVING, PERSONALS, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, EMPLOYMENT, EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE, GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE, and more.

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Advertisement for International Business Message Center, offering various services such as business opportunities, financial services, and communication control. Includes contact information for various offices.

